

rvs Client Server

Version 1.0

User Manual

The products listed in this Manual are protected by Copyright and are the property of the respective copyright holder.

rvs®

Version 1.0

User Manual

© 2001 by gedas deutschland GmbH

Pascalstraße 11

10587 Berlin

This Manual is protected by Copyright. All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form as a photocopy, on microfilm or by any other means nor translated into machine-readable language, in particular for use with data processing systems, without the prior approval of gedas. The rights to reproduction by the spoken word, radio or television are likewise reserved.

We reserve the right to make alterations to the contents of this Manual without notification. gedas accepts no liability for technical or printing errors or defects in the Manual. Nor does gedas accept any liability for any loss or damage directly or indirectly attributable to the supply, performance and use of this material.

Table of contents

Table of contents	3
1 Introduction	4
1.1 Layout of the Client Server User Manual	4
1.2 Means of representation	4
1.3 Target group	5
2 System overview	7
2.1 What is rvs®?	7
2.2 What rvs® is not	8
2.3 What is rvs Client Server?	8
2.4 Basic functionality of rvs Client Server	9
3 Installation	10
3.1 System requirements	10
3.2 Installation procedure	10
3.2.1 Installing the rvs middleware	11
3.2.2 Installing the rvs clients	12
4 User separation in rvs Client Server and rvs	14
5 How to start and close rvs Client Server	15
5.1 Starting the rvs middleware	15
5.2 Starting rvsClient	17
5.3 Starting and closing rvs	19
5.4 Closing rvsClient and rvs middleware	20
6 How to proceed as an administrator	21
6.1 How to administer stations	22
6.1.1 How to set up a new partner station	23
6.1.2 Adding or removing a local station receiver	27
6.1.3 Activating or deactivating a local station receiver	27
6.1.4 How to remove or modify an existing station	28
6.1.5 How to back-up the station list	28
6.1.6 How to restore the station list	29
6.2 How to administer users	30
6.2.1 How to create a new user	31
6.2.2 How to remove or modify a user	33
6.2.3 Viewing rvs log messages	34
6.2.4 Viewing sent and received files statistics	35
6.3 Transferring files with rvs Client Server (administrator view)	36
6.4 How to send your files	39
6.5 How to receive files	42
6.6 How to delete, pause or release jobs	44
6.7 File transfer with user separation	46
6.7.1 Communication between two rvs Client Server systems	46
6.7.2 Communication rvs → rvs Client Server	47
7 How to proceed as an operator	48
8 How to proceed as a user	49
8.1 Transferring files with rvs Client Server (user's view)	49
8.2 How to send your files	51
8.3 How to receive files	53
8.4 How to delete, pause or release your own jobs	54
8.5 How to view stations	55
8.6 How to view users	56

1 Introduction

This chapter contains a summary of the rvs Client Server User Manual. It explains the identifying characteristics which are used and describes the target groups for which the Manual is intended.

1.1 Layout of the Client Server User Manual

This Manual will first introduce you to the basic principles of rvs and rvs Client Server. The chapters on installation and starting and stopping rvs Client Server are then followed by a detailed chapter on configuration by the rvs Client Server Administrator.

Much of the content may be familiar to you from your existing knowledge of rvs. We therefore trust that you will understand why it is impossible within this Manual to give a detailed description of every rvs parameter, and why you are frequently invited to refer to the remaining rvs documentation.

The chapter intended for the rvs Client Server user is – logically – less extensive than that intended for the rvs Client Server administrator, as only a selective overview of station and user administration is included for the user. Some of the information from the rvs Client Server administrator section is repeated in a user-oriented context.

1.2 Means of representation

This section includes a description of the means of identification and definition used in this Manual and of the meaning of terms denoted in a particular way.

Identifying characteristics

Courier

Commands, menu commands, file names, path names, programs, examples, script files, options, modifiers, datasets, fields, modes, window names, dialog boxes and statuses

**BOLD and
CAPITALIZED**

Parameters, environmental variables, variables

"Inverted Commas"	References to other manuals, chapters and sections, literature
bold	Important terms, operating system names, proper names, buttons, function keys

Terms

rvsX is synonymous with rvs[®] for **UNIX** systems.

rvsNT is synonymous with rvs[®] for **Windows NT** systems.

rvs400 is synonymous with rvs[®] for **OS/400** systems.

Directories

Because user directories are to be found in different locations under different operating systems, the variable **\$RVSPATH** is used in this Manual. The defaults are:

- /home/rvs/ for **AIX, Solaris, IRIX, Linux** and **SCO**
- /users/rvs/ for **HP-UX**
- /defpath/rvs/ for **SINIX**
- \rvs for **Windows NT**

Simply replace the variable with the correct path for your system.

File names in **OS/400** systems are always written in capitals.

1.3 Target group

This Manual is intended for people who will be working with rvs Client Server.

Our intention is to convey a certain amount of background information as well as to provide a general overview of the basic functionality of rvs Client Server.

The following proficiencies are required in order to be able to use rvs Client Server:

- A good knowledge of the operating system and hardware being used
- A knowledge of communications techniques in current use such as
 - TCP/IP
 - X.25 native communication and/or ISDN native communication
 - SNA LU 6.2 PU 2.1
- A knowledge of the basic functions of rvs[®]
- A knowledge of the current rvs[®] configuration

We recommend that you read this Manual before starting work with rvs Client Server.

2 System overview

This chapter contains a brief overview of rvs[®] and introduces rvs Client Server and its basic functionality.

2.1 What is rvs[®] ?

The abbreviation rvs[®] stands for 'Rechner-Verbund-System' – literally, a system which connects computers. The rvs[®] computer communications system is a basic service which supports electronic data interchange, EDI.

The task of rvs[®] is to guarantee the transfer of electronic data between heterogeneous computer platforms which use different network protocols.

rvs[®] provides a reliable, high-performance transport service for standardized EDI messages and for data files of any desired format and content. You can only receive files which are intended for rvs[®]. This means that rvs[®] does not facilitate any unauthorized access to remote files.

The system was originally developed by Volkswagen AG and has been in use for several years in the automotive industry in Germany and Europe. It is meanwhile also used worldwide by banks and insurance companies.

rvs[®] operates with the OFTP protocol. At Volkswagen AG an extension to the OFTP Standard has been developed, the line driver for SNA LU 6.2, which is likewise supported by rvs[®].

The "portable" version of rvs[®] was developed in order to supplement the classic rvs[®] products for MVS and VSE mainframes with a product for small to medium-sized systems and PCs. Although the design and execution of this product differ significantly from the mainframe versions, its function spectrum is almost identical with that of rvs[®] MVS.

2.2 What rvs[®] is not

rvs[®] is not an online system. It does not support direct terminal-like access to other computers. You cannot undertake direct transfer within your own application. You can, however, issue send orders from your application to rvs[®], which are then executed asynchronously.

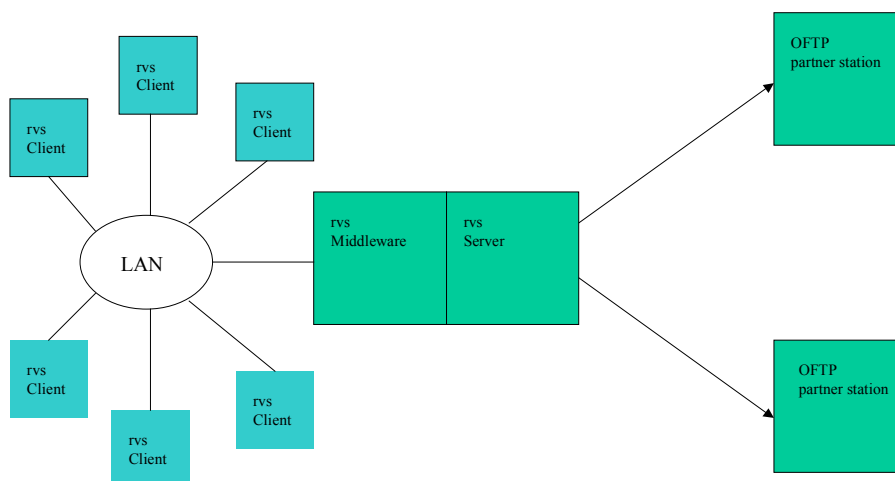
rvs[®] is not concerned with the content of the files which it transfers. It functions as a transparent transport medium and does not attempt to interpret the meaning of the data it sends.

rvs[®] is not an EDI converter. However, additional components to convert between specific message formats (e.g. VDA, ODETTE, EDIFACT) may be obtained from gedas deutschland GmbH.

rvs[®] is not a network control or monitoring software program.

2.3 What is rvs Client Server?

rvs Client Server is a network-capable extension of rvs[®] portable. Clients distributed within the network are thus able to use one central rvs server installation.



rvsClient/Server architecture

The uniform Java-based graphic user interface enables users to benefit conveniently and reliably from rvs[®] functionalities.

The rvs Client Server system comprises an rvs[®] server, middleware and numerous clients. The rvs server component is provided by a normal rvs installation on a central computer. The middleware facilitates access from the clients to the rvs server and must be installed on the same computer as the rvs installation.

Note: The current rvs Client Server installation anticipates one middleware only being installed on one computer. If however you have several rvs[®] on one computer (e.g. a UNIX computer) which require to be accessed via their own middleware, please contact the rvs support team:

Telephone : +49 (30) 3997 – 1777
E-mail : rvs-service@gedas.de.

rvs Client Server can be integrated as a component in iViP-Relations.

2.4 Basic functionality of rvs Client Server

rvs Client Server enables you to call up the following functions from each client in the network:

- Station administration
Create, delete, modify, activate, back-up and restore stations
- User administration
Create, delete or modify users
- Remote administration of the rvs server
Stop and start rvs, view log and rvs statistic files
- File transfer administration
Send and receive files, display and administer jobs, transfer files from the local computer to the rvs server and vice versa
- Interfaces
XML, Java programming interface for other server or client applications

3 Installation

This chapter describes the system requirements for the installation of rvs Client Server, as well as the installation procedure itself.

3.1 System requirements

In order to operate rvs Client Server successfully, you will require the following software:

- rvs Version 2.05.04 or higher, installed on the rvs server
- Unix: JRE (Java Runtime Environment) Version 1.1.8 or higher, for the middleware, also installed on the rvs server
- Unix: JRE Version 1.2 or higher, installed on each rvs client
- Windows: Installation of JRE is not necessary, as it is included with the setup program

rvs Client Server is available on the following platforms:

- Windows NT and 2000
- AIX 4.1 and 4.3
- Linux Suse 6.2, 6.4 and 7.0
- HP-UX 10.20
- Sinix 5.45
- SunOS 5.8

3.2 Installation procedure

Installation of rvs Client Server is preconditional upon rvs[®] (Version 2.05.04 or higher) being installed on the server. Ideally, as a test you should be able to connect to a remote partner station.

Note: The installation software is to be found on the rvs installation CD; or it can be downloaded from our Internet site <http://rvs.info.gedas.de>.

3.2.1 Installing the rvs middleware

The middleware is installed on the rvs server.

Windows NT system

- Start Windows NT and log in as an NT user with administrator rights.
- Start the installation software `rvsmw100_NT_setup.exe` either by double-clicking or via the Windows NT menu command `Start → Run`.

UNIX systems

- Log on with the same rights as for the rvs installation.
- For a window installation start an X server, then start the installation software with the command
`rvsmw100_aix43_setup.bin`.
- Alternatively, you can carry out the installation in console mode. The command is then:
`rvsmw100_aix43_setup.bin -i console`.

In the above example, the name of the Unix system concerned (AIX 4.3) as included in the installation software name `rvsmw100_aix43_setup.bin` should be replaced by the name of your own Unix system.

The installation program starts and guides you through the installation of the rvs middleware. The remaining steps are the same for all operating systems (Windows NT or Unix). English has been selected as the rvs Client Server operating language. In each case the **Next** button takes you forward to the next stage in the installation. To move one stage backwards, press the **Previous** button. You can abort the installation at any time by pressing the **Cancel** button.

- **Precondition**
This window once again reminds you that the middleware should be installed on the rvs server.
- **Choose Install Folder**
You can either confirm `C:\Programs\rvsmw` or `/home/rvs/rvsmw` as the destination folder for the installation, or select another.
- **Enter username and password**
This window requires you to enter an rvs user and password. The rvs user must be an existing user with administrator rights registered in the rvs database (pay attention to upper- and lower-case spellings!).

Note: Having once created the rvs Client Server administrator during the installation, for future user administration purposes you should exclusively use the rvs Client Server user interface.

- **Choose Shortcut Folder** (Windows NT only)
In this window you can choose the folder for the program shortcuts (icons). You may create a new program group for the middleware, select an existing one, file the icons direct in the start menu or on the desktop, or decline to create any icons at all.
- **Pre-Installation Summary**
Prior to installation the parameters you have set are briefly summarized (installation folder and shortcut folder); at the same time you are notified of the amount of disk space available and the amount required for the installation. By pressing the **Install** button, the installation files are copied to your directories and the installation can begin.
- **Install Complete**
When the message 'Install Complete' then appears in the installation window, this means that you have successfully completed the installation. Congratulations! In this window the login parameters from the **Enter rvs username and password** window are repeated and amended. You will need these parameters in order to successfully log in to an rvs client. The name `rvsmw` is reserved as the middleware server name. The only button which is not grayed out in this window, **Done**, enables you to exit the installation routine.

3.2.2 Installing the rvs clients

Once you have successfully completed the installation of the rvs middleware, you are just one small step away from operating the rvs Client Server system: you must install the rvs clients. This process must be completed at each client computer! The installation procedure for the rvs clients is similar to the procedure used to install the rvs middleware. Once again, there are some minor operating system-specific differences to be observed when starting the installation routine.

Windows NT system

- Start Windows NT and log on as an NT user with administrator rights.
- Start the installation software
`rvsClient100_NT_Setup.exe` (either by double-clicking or via the Windows NT menu command `Start→ Run`).

UNIX systems

- Log on with the same rights as for the rvs installation.
- For a window installation start an X server, then start the installation software with the command
`rvsClient100_aix43_setup.bin.`
- Alternatively, you can carry out the installation in console mode. The command is then:
`rvsClient100_aix43_setup.bin -i console.`

In the above example, the name of the Unix system concerned (AIX43) as included in the installation software name `rvsClient100_aix43_setup.bin` should be replaced by the name of your own Unix system.

Once again the installation routine guides you through the rvs client installation. The procedure is very similar to that used to install the rvs middleware.

- **Precondition**
In this window you are this time reminded that this installation is dependent on the rvs middleware being installed on the rvs server.
- **Choose Install Folder** (Windows NT only)
Once again, you have the opportunity to choose the installation folder and the folder for your program icons (Choose Shortcut Folder).
- **Pre-Installation Summary**
Prior to installation the principal installation parameters are again summarized and the disk space is displayed.

Once the installation is successfully completed, we recommend that you read the file `rvsClientServerRelNotes.doc` for Windows NT, or alternatively `rvsClientServerRelNotes.txt` for Unix systems, in order to receive information updates which were not available at the time this Manual was printed. In order to implement as many customer wishes as possible in the next Version, we need your help. We would be most grateful if you would take a moment to complete and return the rvs Client Server questionnaire (`Questionary.doc` or `Questionary.pdf`).

4 User separation in rvs Client Server and rvs

In rvs Client Server and rvs from Version 2.05.04 onwards, it is possible to send and receive files on a user-specific basis. This means that each rvs user and each rvs Client Server user can have their own send folder and receive folder. These user-specific folders, dependent on whether they are receive folders or send folders, are located in the directory `$RVSPATH/usrdat/inbox` or `$RVSPATH/usrdat/outbox`.

The user separation is not automatically active after the installation. If you wish to make use of this rvs user separation feature, you must activate it by configuring the rvs environment file `$RVSPATH/rvsenv.dat`. Two new entries must be added to the environment file:

- `USRDIRS = 'S'`
- `USRADDR = 'V'`

The first entry `USRDIRS` stands for 'user directories' and the 'S' means 'separated'. The second entry `USRADDR` (user address) means addressing via VDSN prefix (V).

Example:

The virtual dataset name (= VDSN) of a file is: `GMO/X20.txt`. The first part of the VDSN (`GMO`) is used here for user-specific addressing purposes, so the file arrives in the recipient's `$RVSPATH/usrdat/inbox/gmo` directory.

In Sections 6.2 and 6.3 you will find further details of how to support this feature in the exchange of data and user administration. In order to help you remember to take account of all the details which are explained in the various sections of this Manual, Section 6.7 contains a summary with examples.

5 How to start and close rvs Client Server

5.1 Starting the rvs middleware

In order to be able to work with rvs Client Server, you must first start the rvs middleware and then your client.

Windows NT

- Start the middleware, in the Start menu select Start → Programs → rvsmwv.1.0.0 → startmw (or an alternative Start menu entry if one was set by you during the installation).
- As an alternative to starting the middleware via the Windows NT graphic interface, you can type in the command:

```
startmw <rvsmwname> [-rp <registry port>]
```

Examples:

```
startmw rvsmw  
startmw rvsmw -rp 4141
```

UNIX

- The command with which to start the rvs middleware on Unix systems is identical to that entered under Windows NT:

```
startmw <rvsmwname> [-rp <registry port>]
```

Examples:

```
startmw rvsmw  
startmw rvsmw -rp 4141
```

`rvsmw` is the name reserved for the rvs middleware. It is only necessary to specify a port number if you wish to use a port other than 1099 (default port) for the RMI registry.

Note: In order to be able to implement the above examples, you must be in the directory in which the rvs middleware was installed.

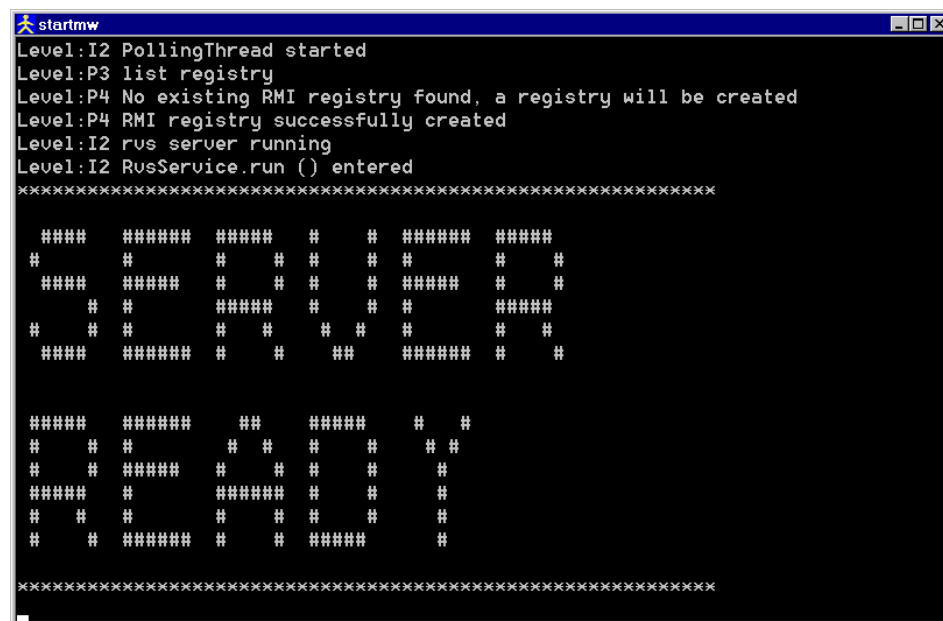
License

In order to use rvs Client Server, you require an rvs key which contains the rvs Client Server component. That is to say, the rvs license key file `$RVSPATH/init/rdkey.dat` must include the rvs Client Server component (the letter S) in the **Included Components** line, in order for the rvs middleware to start.

If you wish to use the middleware with more than five client users, this too must be noted in the rvs key in the **Included Components** line (under Uxx, where xx represents the number of users).

Successful start

A successful start appears as follows:



```
startmw
Level:I2 PollingThread started
Level:P3 list registry
Level:P4 No existing RMI registry found, a registry will be created
Level:P4 RMI registry successfully created
Level:I2 rvs server running
Level:I2 RusService.run () entered
*****
#####  #####  #  #  #####  #####
#      #      #  #  #  #  #  #
#####  #####  #  #  #  #####  #  #
#      #      #####  #  #  #####
#  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #
#####  #####  #  #  ##  #####  #  #

#####  #####  ##  #####  #  #
#  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #
#  #  #####  #  #  #  #  #
#####  #  #####  #  #  #
#  #  #  #  #  #  #  #
#  #  #####  #  #  #####  #

*****
```


5.2 Starting rvsClient

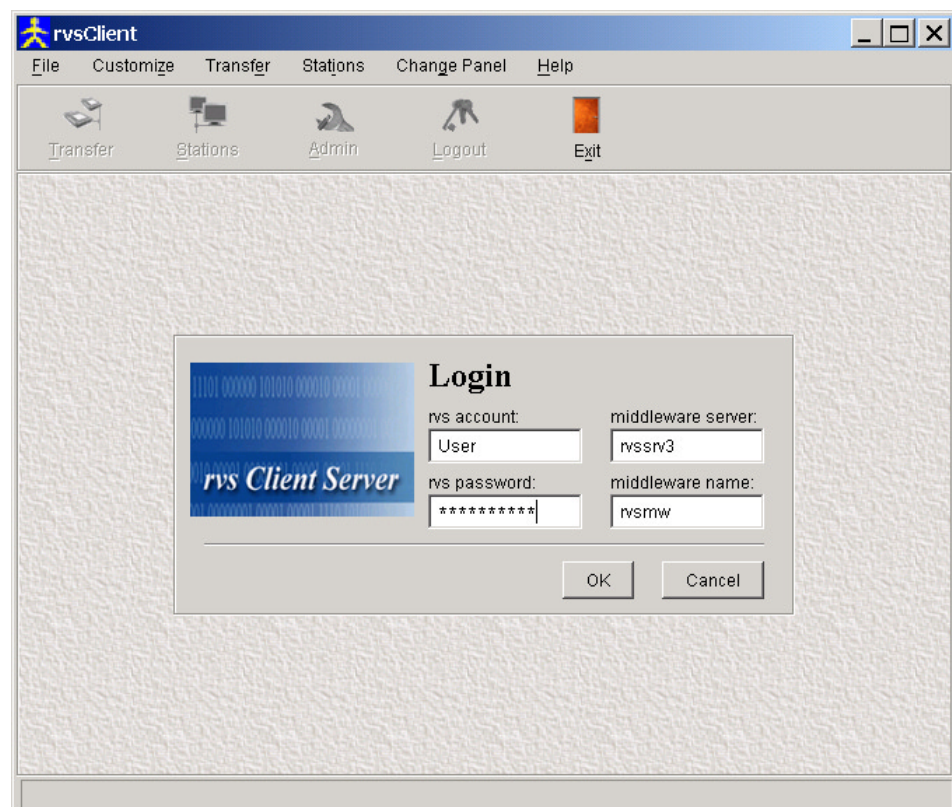
Windows NT

- Via the Windows NT graphic interface select *Start* → *Programs* → *rvsClientv1.0.0* → *rvsClient* (or an alternative *Start* menu entry if one was set by you during the installation)
- Type in the command (from the directory in which the rvs client was installed)
`startClient`

UNIX

- Enter the command `startClient` (from the directory in which the rvs client was installed)

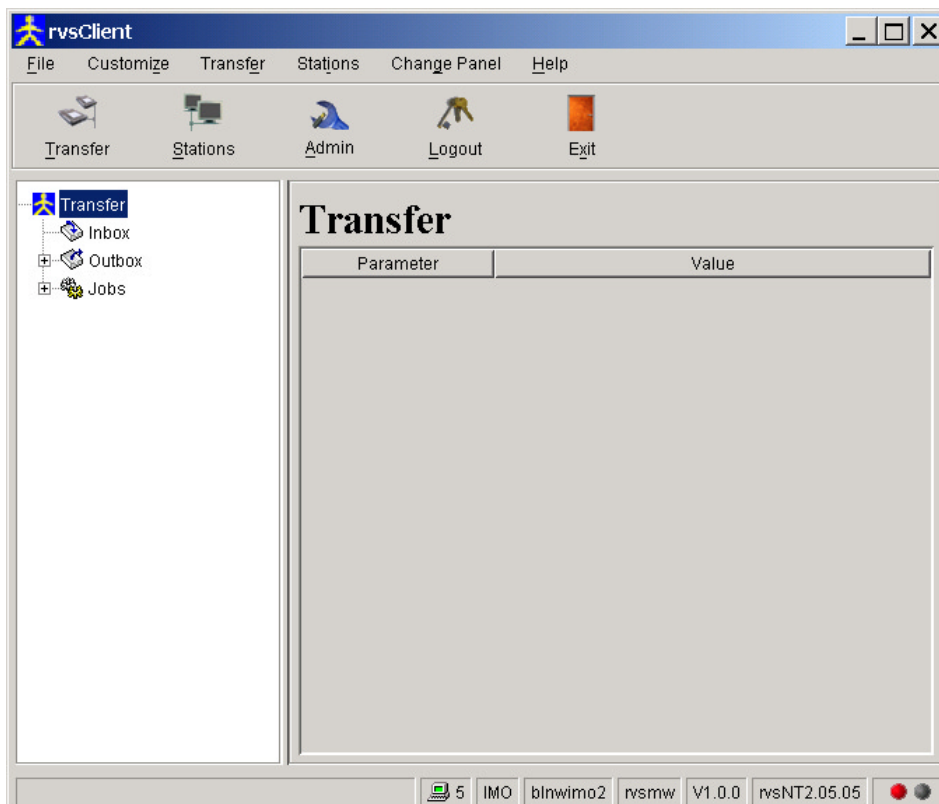
The following start window then opens:



In the login window enter the parameters which you previously set when installing the rvs middleware.

- `rvs account`: the user name of the rvs user
- `rvs Password`: the user's rvs Client Server password
- `middleware server`: the name or IP address of the computer on which rvs and the middleware are installed. If you are using a port other than 1099 for RMI registry, add the port number, separated by a colon
Example: blnwskk1:4141
- `middleware name`: rvsmw (currently predefined, see note in Section 2.3)

Once you have entered all of the login parameters correctly, confirm these by pressing **OK** or the Enter key. Now you can start work with rvs Client Server.



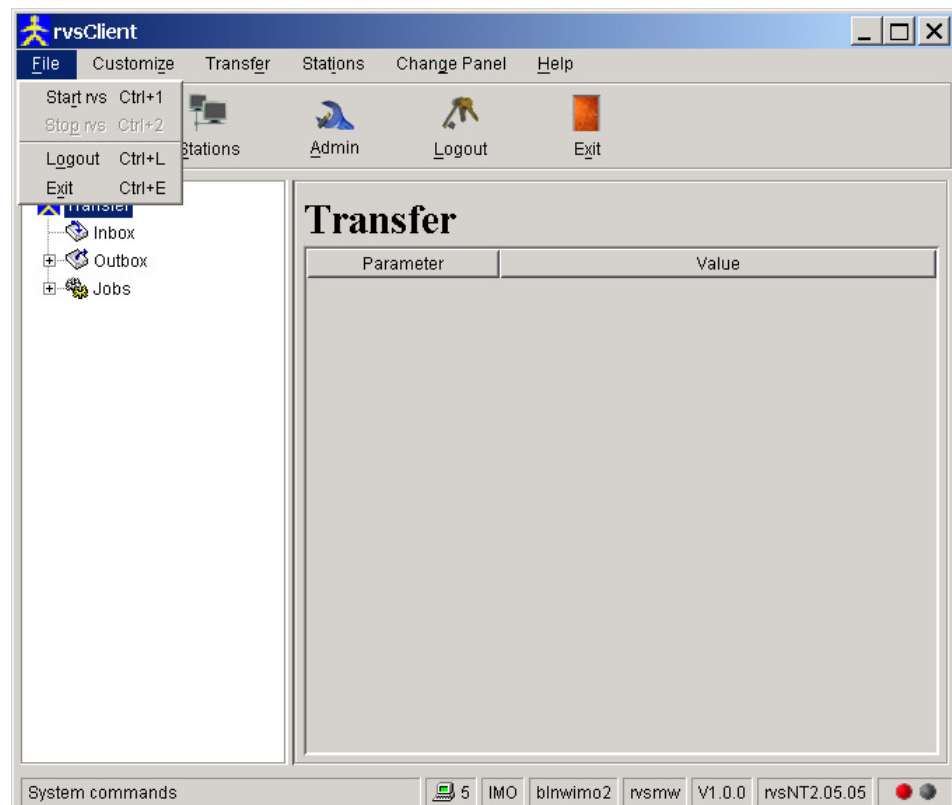
At the top of the rvsClient window you will see a menu bar (File, Customize, Transfer, Stations, Change Panel) and beneath it a function bar which enables you to activate the principal functions via their individual icons. (Transfer Stations Aadmin Logout Exit). The function bar is used to administer stations and users, as well as for exchanging files.

The following information is displayed in the status bar at the bottom of the window:

- Number of stations set up
- User logged in
- The server on which the rvs middleware is running
- Name of the rvs middleware
- rvs Client Server Version
- rvs Version
- Status of the rvs server (red=stopped/green=started)

5.3 Starting and closing rvs

In addition to the options of logging out (Logout) and exiting the rvsClient (Exit), the rvsClient File menu offers you the opportunity of starting and stopping rvs. However, only an rvs Client Server administrator can stop and start the rvs system. Ordinary users are not permitted to do so.



The small dot in the bottom right-hand corner of the window tells you whether rvs is running. Green means the system is operational, red means that it is at a standstill.

5.4 Closing rvsClient and rvs middleware

Besides the option of exiting (Exit) the rvsClient via the File menu, you can achieve the same result by selecting the Exit icon in the function bar.

To terminate the rvs middleware under Windows NT, simply close the rvs middleware command window.

For Unix systems, it is necessary to terminate the middleware process `rvsmw`.

6 How to proceed as an administrator

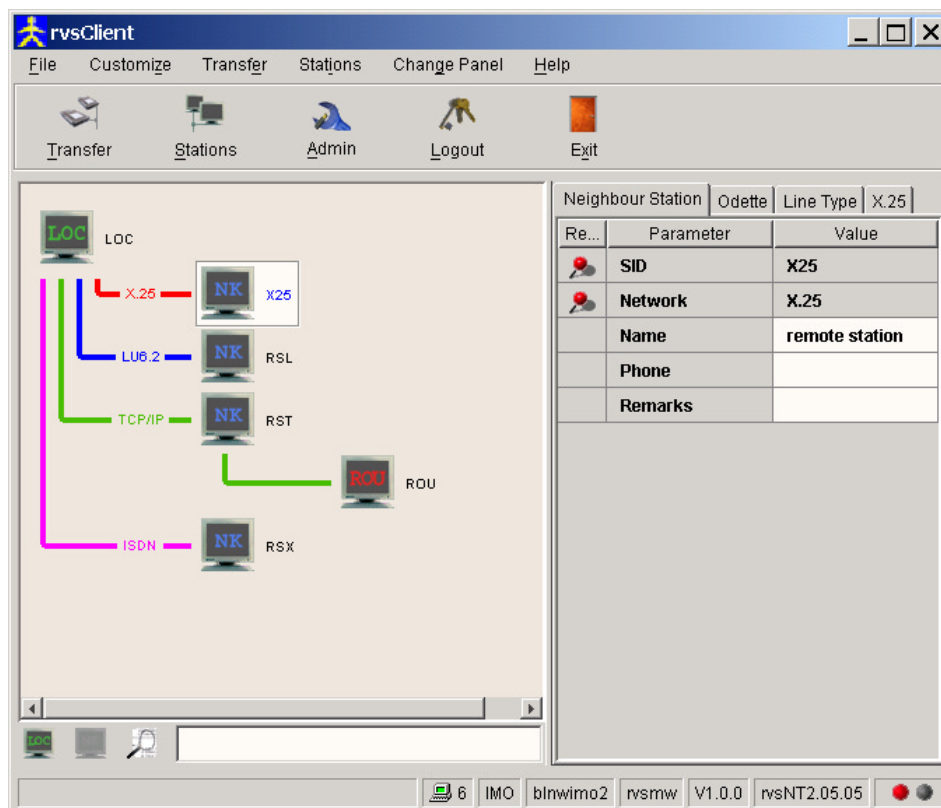
The following functions are available to an rvs Client Server administrator:

- Station administration
Create, delete, modify, activate, back-up and restore stations
- User administration
Create, delete or modify other administrators and ordinary users
- File transfer
Send and receive files, and transfer files from the local computer to the rvs server and vice versa
- Job administration
Display, pause and delete send and receive orders (jobs)
- rvs administration
Stop and start rvs, view statistics (files sent and received) and the monitor log file

Note: It is advisable from now on (having completed the installation of rvs Client Server) to carry out all administration tasks and file transfers exclusively via the rvs Client Server interface. This applies to all platforms.

6.1 How to administer stations

To open the stations window, select the stations icon in the function bar.



On the left-hand side of the stations window you will see the station tree; to the right is a station parameter table.


The station tree depicts all of the stations which exist in the rvs database (your local station and the partner stations) as well as their connection types (TCP/IP, etc.). Each connection type is labeled and color-coded. You can select one of the stations depicted by clicking on it with the mouse.

The station table on the right-hand side of the window displays all of the parameters for the station currently selected. With the aid of the various station tabs you can configure various parameter groups.

Grayed fields indicate that these parameters cannot be edited.

Example:

Once you have saved the parameters for a station, you can no longer change the name (`SID`) or the connection type (`Network`). Changing the name and connection type would mean configuring an entirely new station. For this reason you should first delete a station which is no longer current (see Section 6.1.3), before setting up a new one (Section 6.1.1).

The parameters which are obligatory for station configuration are in the row `Re . .` (Required) with the Symbol  identified.

Example :

`Odette Id` is obligatory in the **Odette** tab.

On the right-hand side of the window beneath the station parameter table are a series of buttons **Save**, **Cancel**, **Undo**, **Undo All**. These allow you to save changes (**Save**), discard them (**Cancel**) or reverse them (**Undo**, **Undo All**).

6.1.1 How to set up a new partner station

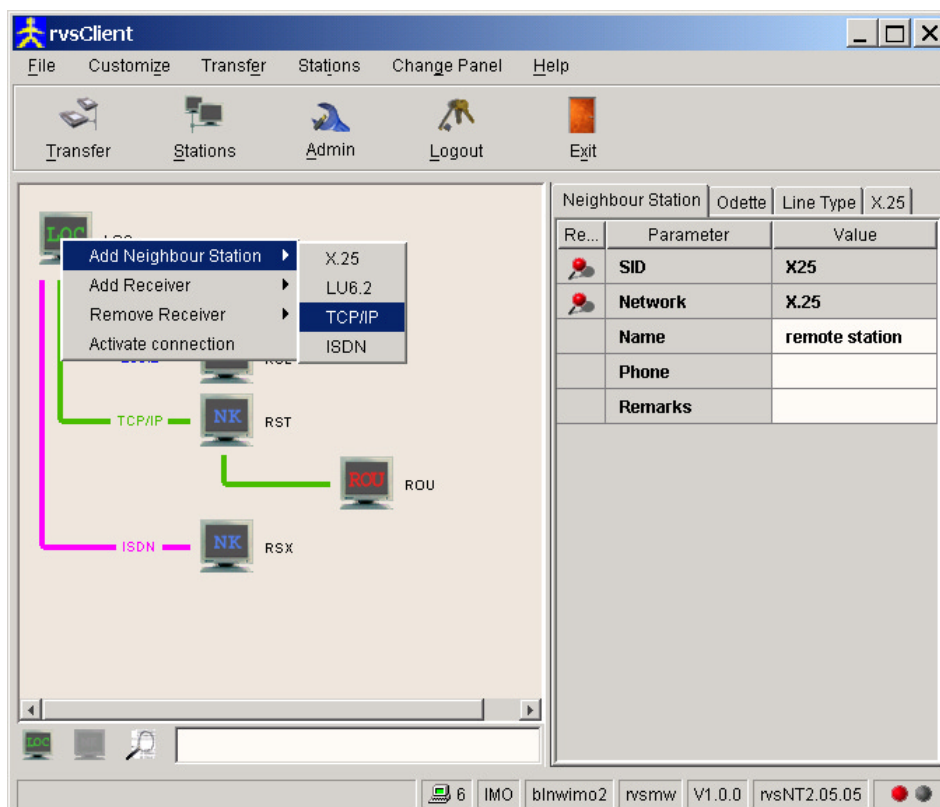
Once you have received all the necessary communication parameters (e.g. `Odette ID`, `Odette passwords` such as the `Receive` and `Send Password`, `ISDN number`, etc.) from your partner, your task is then to configure a partner station in `rvs Client Server`. You can choose between setting up a direct neighbour station (neighbouring node) or a routed station.

6.1.1.1 Setting up a neighbour station

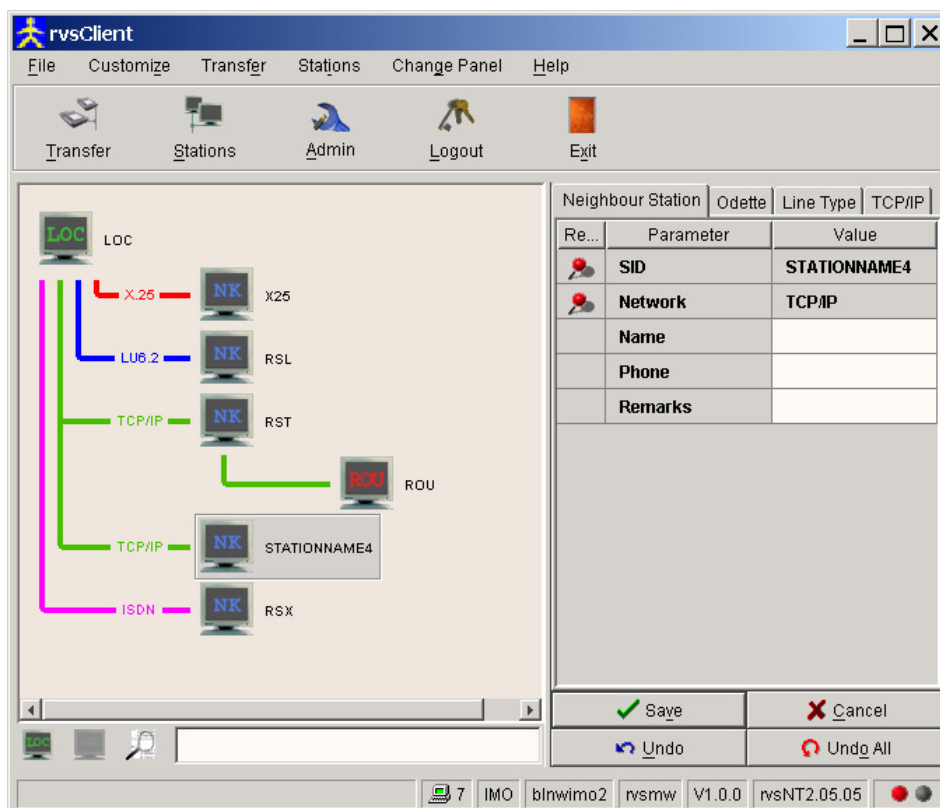
A neighbour station is a station which can be reached directly. There are no other intermediate stations between you and your partner. A routed station, on the other hand, can only be reached via one or more intermediate nodes.

The steps required to set up a neighbour station are as follows:

- In the station tree click on your local station with the right mouse button. A context menu opens, from which you should select `Add Neighbour Station`. This option allows you to choose one of the available connection types. Since `rvs` offers the facility to communicate via various networks, you can choose between `X.25`, `LU6.2`, `TCP/IP` and `ISDN`.



- After selecting the Add Neighbour Station option from the menu and choosing the connection type, the following display appears:



- Use the right-hand side of the window to configure the parameters. Various parameter groups are available via the station tabs.
- Unless internal convention within your organization requires otherwise, you have a free choice of station name (SID) up to a maximum of 16 characters.
- In the case of the Odette ID in **Odette** tab, you have no freedom of choice. This is a worldwide means of uniquely identifying all nodes which use the **ODETTE** file transfer protocol (OFTP). The Odette passwords (Receive Password and Send Password) facilitate the secure exchange of data using the **ODETTE** protocol.
- The network parameters are of the greatest importance in allowing communication over the line in the first place. Dependent on the connection type you have chosen, the corresponding network-specific tab appears. In the case of TCP/IP, you should enter the IP address (or the computer name) and the port number (e.g. 3305); for an ISDN connection, enter the ISDN number; or for X.25 native enter the X.25 number.
- The **Line Type** tab parameters can be left unchanged to start with. The values entered in this tab are the default values and do not seriously affect communication.

Note: This chapter is limited to a brief description of the required parameters, since the default values can be accepted for all other station parameters. These are described in detail in the remaining rvs documentation.

6.1.1.2 How to activate a station (as a test)

Having set up the stations, it is a good idea to carry out a brief test in order to find out whether your partner station can be reached via the network.

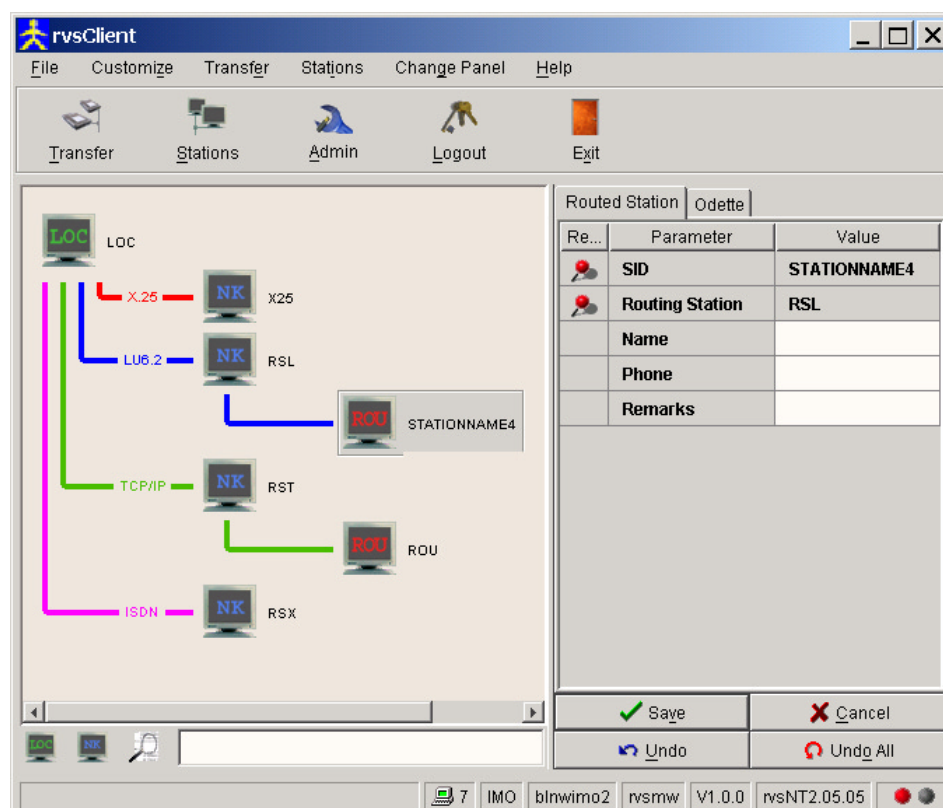
- You will already have noticed that the context menu which opens when you click on the new neighbour station includes the option **Activate Connection**. An acknowledgement tells you whether the test was successful.
- A detailed report on how successful this test was is recorded in the rvs log file. To view the log file, click on the Amin icon in the function bar. For further information, refer to Section 0.

Note: You cannot activate a routed station. You can only activate a direct neighbouring node (neighbour station).

6.1.1.3 Setting up a routed station

Pre-condition: You must already have set up a direct neighbouring node via which you can reach the routed station (see Section 6.1.1.1).

- In the station tree right-click on this neighbour station and from the context menu select **Add Routed Station**. A new arrow points to the new station. Superimposed on the icon representing the station you have just created you will see a large R, which symbolizes Routing. For you, the connection type by which this station is to be reached is of no importance (this is dealt with by the direct neighbouring node). For this reason, this arrow is not labeled with a connection type.



- This also means besides entering the freely selectable station name (SID) in the **Routed Station** tab, you have only to enter the Odette ID in the **Odette** tab. The Odette ID of the routed station is passed on to your neighbour (direct station) during the communication process. In setting up a routed station, you will also have supplied information on the route by which the routed target station is to be reached (via which neighbour station). This information is included in the **Routing Station** parameter.

6.1.2 Adding or removing a local station receiver

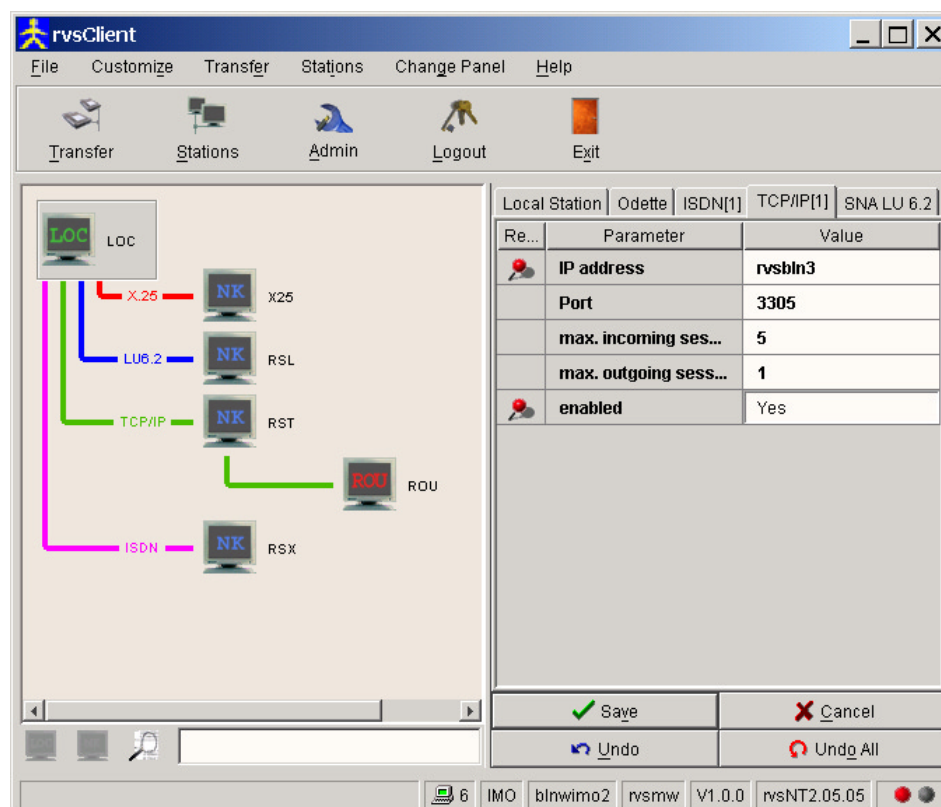
Now that you have set up your stations, you have one of the major tasks in the configuration of rvs Client Server behind you.

In order to be able to receive files, you must also activate a receiver to listen out for incoming calls. You do this in the same way as when setting up a neighbour station.

- Right-click on the local station to open the context menu, which also offers the option **Add Receiver**.
- Selecting this option generates a new network tab which must be configured according to which receiver you have chosen.
- You can delete a receiver by selecting the option **Remove Receiver** from the same context menu. This action can only be performed when rvs is stopped.

6.1.3 Activating or deactivating a local station receiver

When you have added a receiver at the local station, you can activate or deactivate your receiver via the `enabled` parameter (`enabled=Yes` or `enabled=No`).



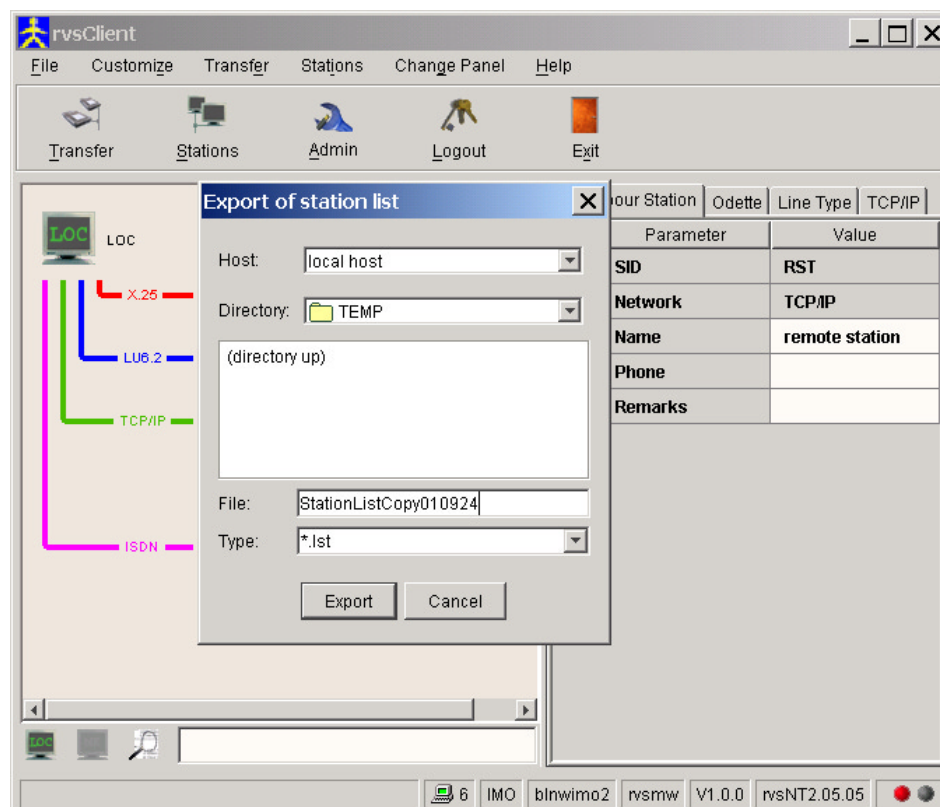
6.1.4 How to remove or modify an existing station

An existing station can be removed by selecting the option **Remove Station** from the context menu.

Station parameters which are not grayed out can be edited in the station parameter table; or you can select the parameters from a list in order to change the configuration. In the dialog box which then appears, you are asked whether you wish to save (**Save**) or discard (**Discard changes?**) these changes.

6.1.5 How to back-up the station list

In order to safeguard the secure administration of rvs and rvs Client Server, it is advisable to back-up the station list at regular intervals. You can call up this function from rvs Client Server, not via the function bar but via the menu bar. The option *Save station list* in the *Station* menu is provided for the purpose. Selecting *Save station list* opens a window entitled *Export of station list* in which you can select a name for the station list back-up file.



The default directory to which back-up copies are exported is the `$RVSPATH/arcdir` (archive directory) at the rvs server, however you can change the directory as desired.

Activating the **Export** button initiates the back-up.

6.1.6 How to restore the station list

Since (as an exemplary rvs user) you regularly make back-ups of the station list, you are now in a position to refer to these back-ups in order to restore the desired list. Go back to the menu bar and select the `S`tation menu. This time, select `L`oad station list. The `I`mport of station list window now appears. Listed in the center of the window are all the back-ups you have created in the course of your rvs Client Server administration. To select a file, click on it with the mouse; to restore the station list, click on the **Import** button.

Note: Restoring the station list means that all previously existing stations are first deleted before the new station list is then entered.

6.2 How to administer users

The Admin icon in the function bar enables the rvs Client Server administrator to administer users. In addition, the administrator can also view the rvs log and rvs statistic file.

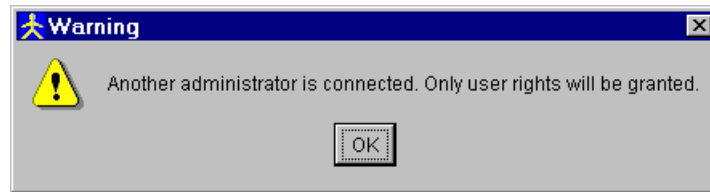
In the Admin window, on the left-hand side beneath All Users you will find a breakdown of ordinary users (Users), operators (Operators) and administrators (Administrators). For details of the rights assigned to the respective groups, refer to Chapters 6, 7 and 8.



To see an overview of all users, either double-click on the All Users folder or single-click on its “+” sign. The same procedure likewise applies to view the sub-folders Users, Operators and Administrators.

To display user data, double-click on one of the users or select one from the user tree on the left-hand side.

Note: The rvs Client Server user administration allows you to set up several administrators. It should however be borne in mind that only one administrator may be active at any given time. If one administrator attempts to log in during another rvs Client Server administrator’s session, he or she is confronted with the message:

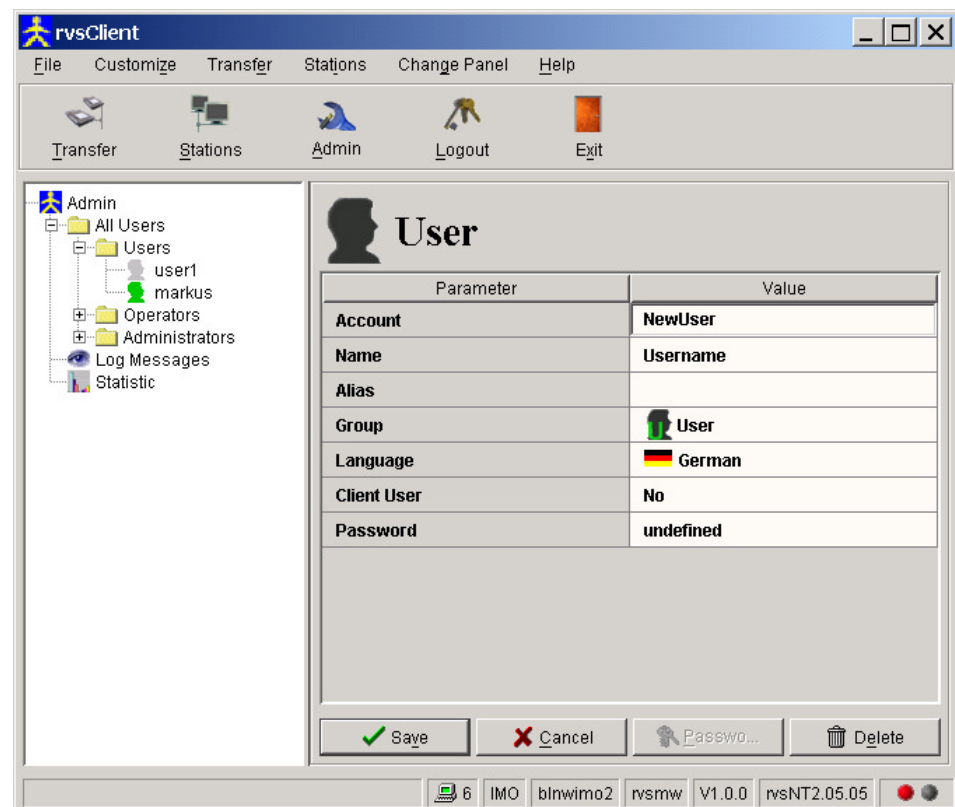


Only ordinary user rights will be granted as another administrator is already active.

6.2.1 How to create a new user

User administration, like station administration, begins with the context menu.

- To open the context menu, right-click on a user group or user
- In order to add a new user, from the context menu select Add new entry.
- A new, empty `User` table now opens on the right of the window.



In this table you may enter the following parameters:

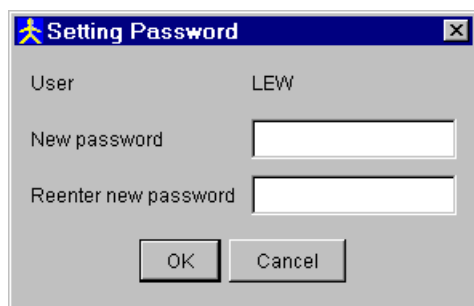
- The user name (`Account`)
- The full name of the user as a remark (`Name`)
- The names of `Inbox` and `Outbox` sub-folders for this specific user (`Alias`), if rvs user separation is activated

Example: You have a user `BWA`, whose full name is `Bruno` and whose sub-folder in the `Transfer` window (`Inbox` and `Outbox`) bears the name `BRU`

- Via the `Group` to which this user belongs you can specify the user's rights
- `Language`. You may choose either German or English as the user's language.
- `Client User` (No or Yes)
This parameter allows you to specify whether the user is permitted to log in to the middleware via a client, i.e. whether or not this is a Client User.
- `Password`

You are free to edit the `Account`, `Name` and `Alias` fields. In the `Password` field, you can see only whether or not a password has already been defined for this specific user.

- Once you have defined all the parameters for the new user, you can save them by activating the **Save** button. You now have the opportunity to define the passwords. A dialog window opens in which you can enter and confirm the passwords.



- You can also define or reformulate passwords at a later date via the **Password** button at the bottom of the window.

Note: Whether or not a client user may log in is conditional upon the `Client User` parameter being set to `Yes` and the user password being defined. If this condition is fulfilled, the user icon appears in blue; otherwise it is gray.

For more details on the `In-` and `Outbox` refer to Section 6.3.

6.2.2 How to remove or modify a user

The context menu option `Delete` entry removes an existing user from the rvs database. The context menu must have been opened by right-clicking on the user to be deleted. As a safety measure, before this action is carried out, you are asked whether you really want to delete this user. Press **OK** to confirm your intention.

You can also remove a user with the aid of the **Delete** button. This button deletes a user whom you have marked on the left-hand side of the window and whose parameters are displayed on the right-hand side.

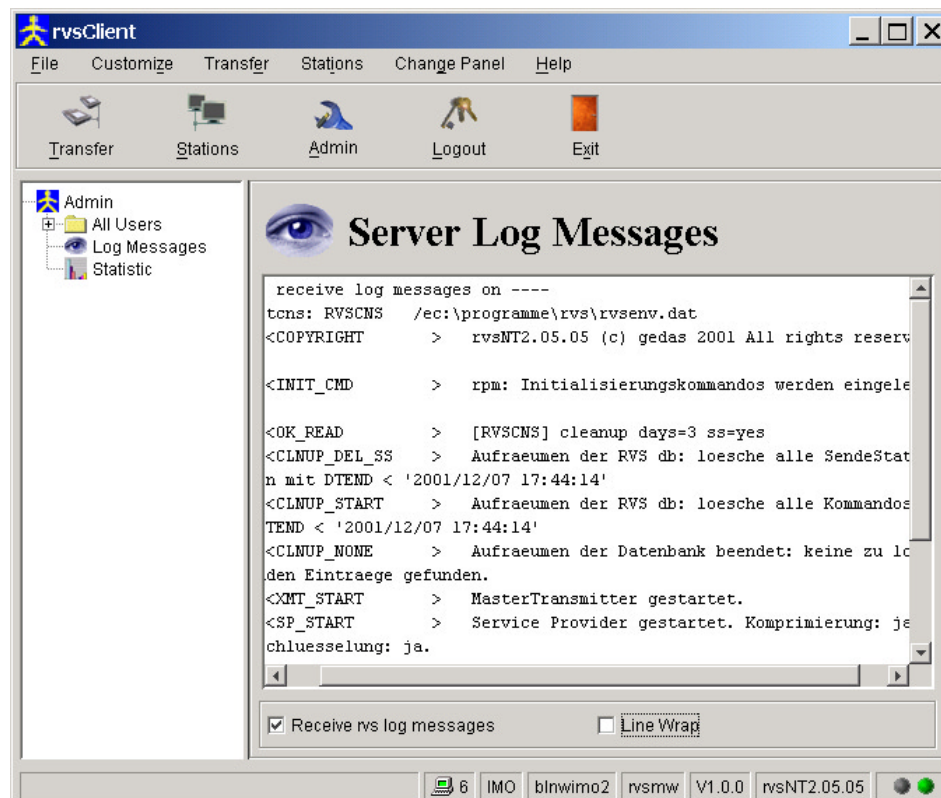
In the right-hand area you can also edit certain fields or select values from a list in order to modify the user data.

6.2.3 Viewing rvs log messages

Besides administering users, the Admin window also gives rvs Client Server administrators the opportunity for monitoring purposes to view the rvs log file.

The rvs log file is named `rlco.log` and it is located in the `$RVSPATH/temp` directory.

In the Admin tree in the Admin window, you will find the sub-entry Log Messages. Selecting Log Messages opens a window on the right-hand side of the screen entitled **Server Log Messages**. This window is initially empty. Placing a tick in the box marked **Receive Log Messages** allows you to view the messages from the `$RVSPATH/db/ rlog.log` file. Only messages occurring after the box is ticked will be displayed.

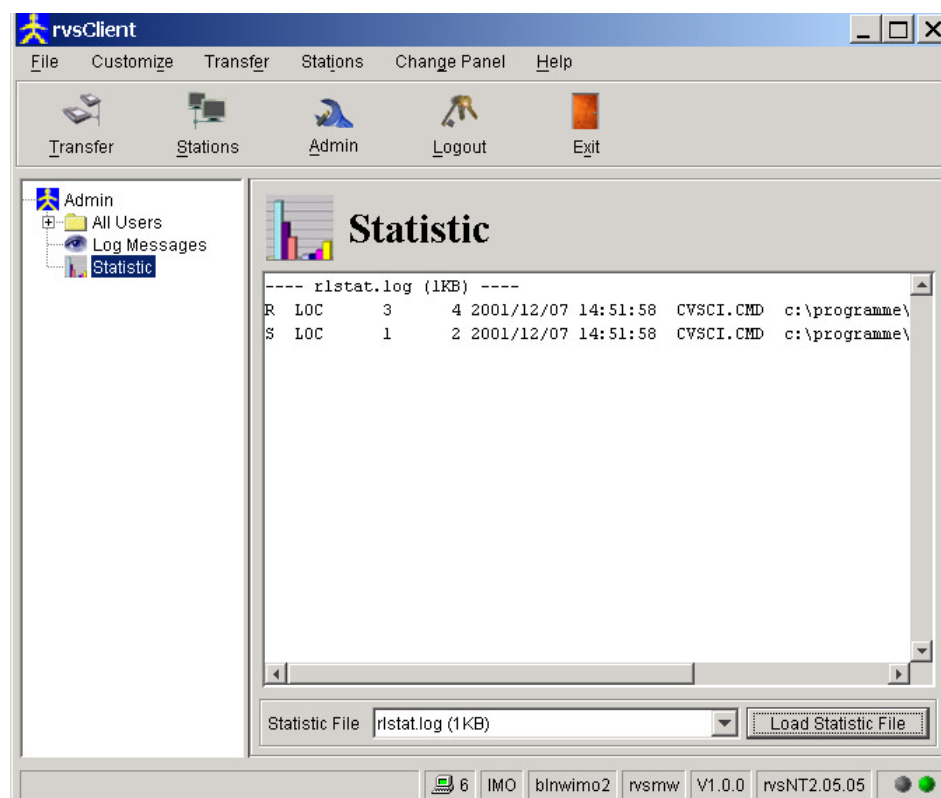


6.2.4 Viewing sent and received files statistics

For monitoring purposes, the Admin window also gives rvs Client Server administrators the opportunity to view the rvs statistic file.

The statistic file `rlstat.log` is also located in `$RVSPATH/db`.

Selecting the sub-entry `Statistic` in the Admin tree allows you to view the contents of the `$RVSPATH/db/rlstat.log` file. However, you must first activate the **Load Statistic File** button.

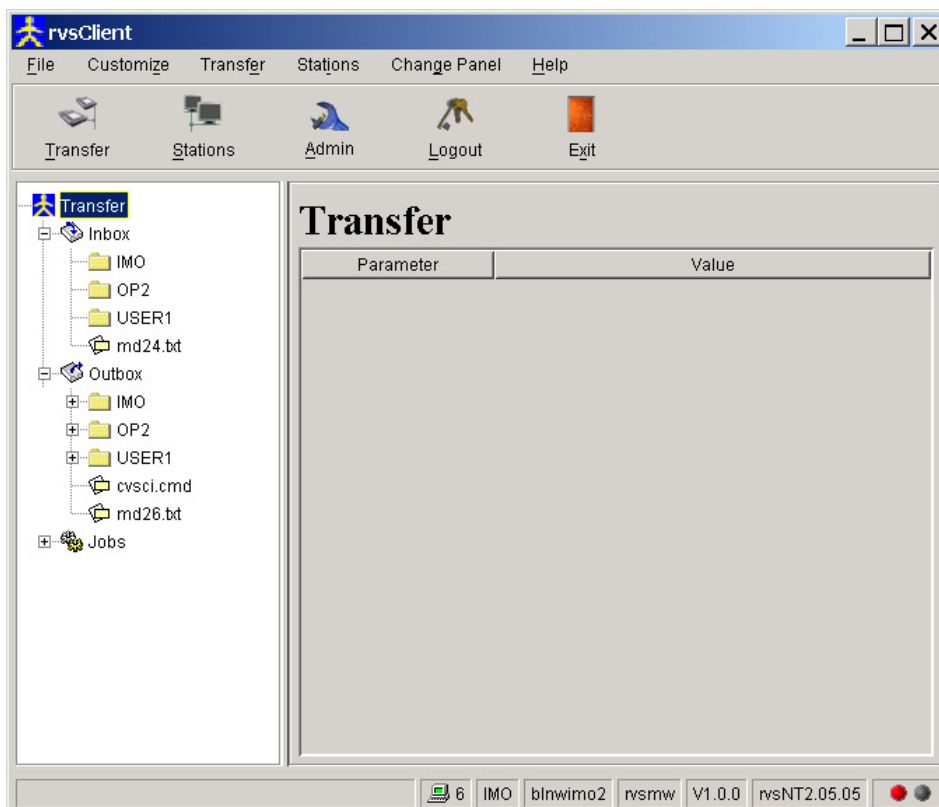


In the event that you have different generations of statistic files, you can select the desired file from the **Statistic File** list at the bottom of the window.

6.3 Transferring files with rvs Client Server (administrator view)

Although file transfer proceeds in a very similar manner from the perspective of both an rvs Client Server administrator and that of an rvs Client Server user, in this Manual we deal separately with these two viewpoints. The reason for this lies in the “multi-user” perspective of the administrator. Each user sees and can access only his or her own send and receive folders at the rvs server, whereas an administrator has access rights to all existing send and receive folders. This results in some differences in the transfer window interface.

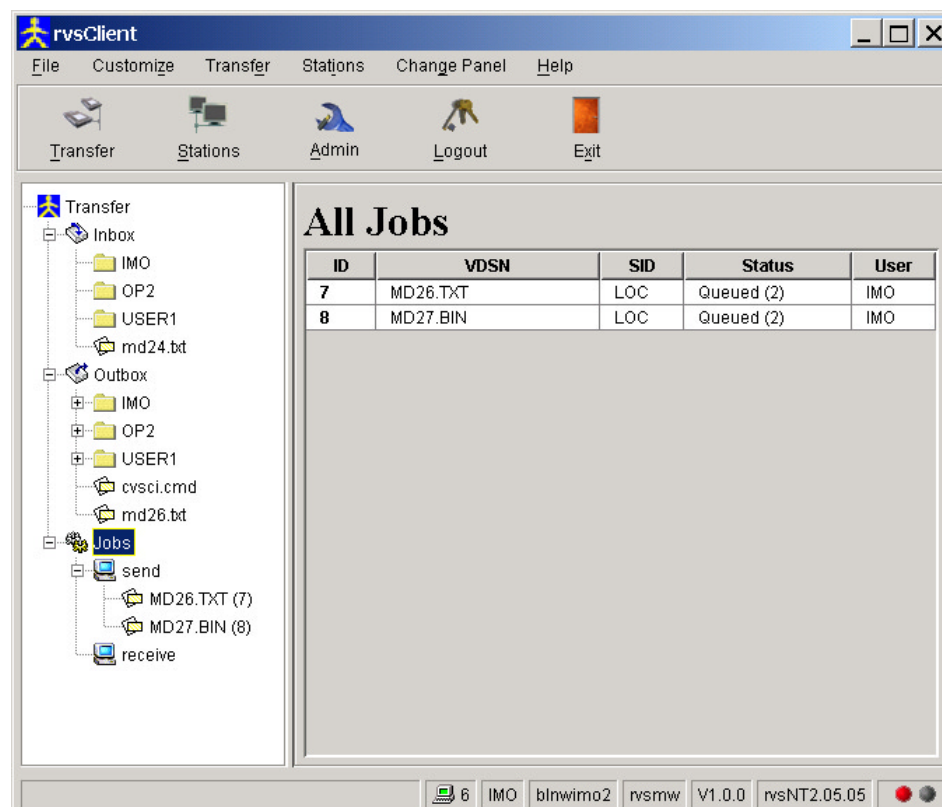
To open this window, click on the Transfer icon in the function bar.



The `Inbox` folder is identical with the folder `$RVSPATH/usrdat` at the rvs server, i.e. as a default (if no other rule is specified) rvs places received files in this folder. Also in this folder, each rvs Client Server user has their own sub-folder. These sub-folders are generated by the rvs Client Server administrator by defining the `Alias` parameter (see Section 6.2.1) when creating a new user.

The Outbox folder corresponds with the folder `$RVSPATH/usrdat/outbox`. This folder is created as part of the rvs Client Server installation routine and is a depository for files to be sent. Again, each user has a sub-folder of their own within the Outbox folder. As in the case of the Inbox, the names of the user sub-folders are generated by configuring the Alias parameter (see Section 6.2.1)

Note: This “multi-user” perspective must be activated in the rvs environment file (see Chapter 4) and taken into account in the case of certain rvs Client Server parameters (see Sections 6.2.1, 6.4, 6.5 and 6.7). If you have not activated this function, no user-specific sub-folders can be administered in the in- and outbox folders.



In the Jobs folder with its sub-folders `send` and `receive` you can view those transfers which have not yet been completed. A transfer is regarded as having been successfully completed when the ODETTE acknowledgement EERP (End-to-End Response) for this transfer has been received.

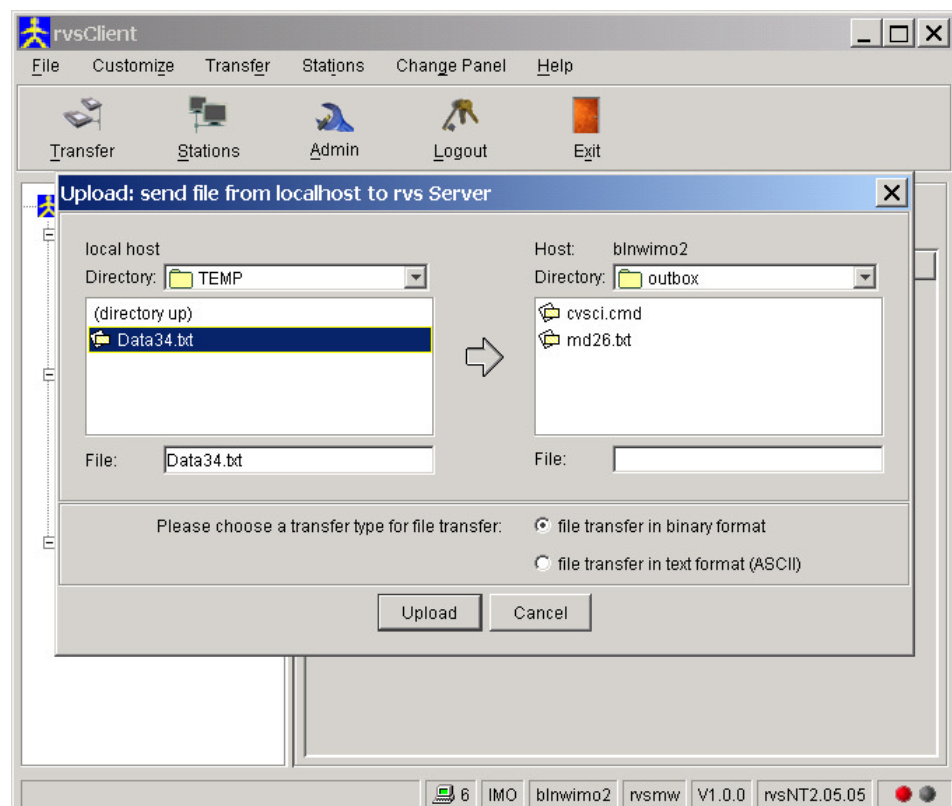
Note: The fact that you only see the transfers which have not been completed is due to the rvs parameter **CMDDELETE**. If this parameter in rvs has the value 1, only uncompleted transfers are displayed. All successful transfers are deleted from the rvs

database in order not to overload the database unnecessarily. **CMDDELETE=0** means that old, successful transfers remain in the rvs database and can also be viewed in the `Jobs` window. It is then the **CLEANUP** parameter which determines how long such finished jobs are to be retained in the database. This does however place a burden on the rvs database and we therefore recommend that as a default the parameter **CMDDELETE** should be set to 1. If you want an overview of files which have been sent and received, or if you require this information for archiving purposes, use the rvs statistic file `$RVSPATH/db/rlstat.log`. As an administrator you can also view this file in rvs Client Server (see Section 0)

6.4 How to send your files

Files which you wish to send to your partner must be located in the `$RVSPATH/usrdat/Outbox` directory or in a user-specific sub-directory (if user separation is desired) at the rvs server. `$RVSPATH/usrdat/Outbox` corresponds with the Outbox folder in the Transfer window, which you can open via the function bar.

If files to be sent are not yet located on the rvs server, but are to be found locally on your computer (local host), the Transfer menu option send file from local host to rvs Server will enable you to upload them to the correct directory at the server.

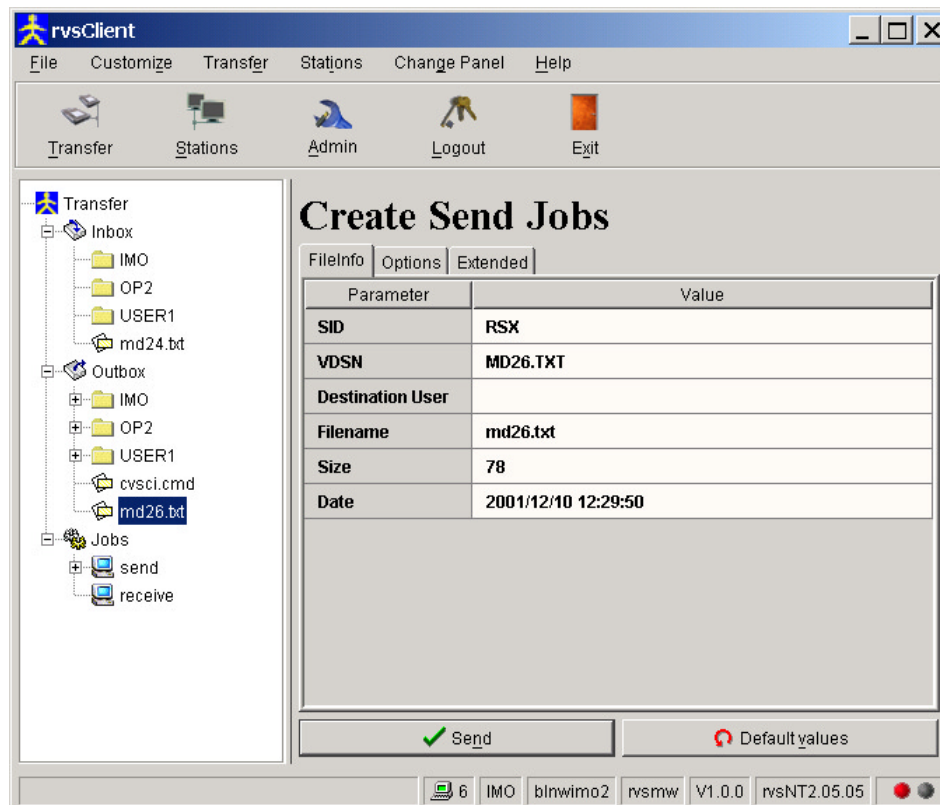


Sending files:

- If you mark the desired file to be sent in the Outbox folder or in a user-specific sub-folder in the Transfer window, you will see the associated file parameters displayed in the right-hand area of the window. The tab headed **FileInfo** holds the most important parameters which describe a file, for example: file name, file size and date created.
- Simply select a partner station from the list of stations `SID` and your destination is set.

- You can also define a virtual file name as the transfer VDSN (max. 26 characters). If you do not define a specific VDSN, the original file name is used by default.
- **Destination User:** If the file you are sending is to be delivered direct to another rvs or rvs Client Server user's sub-folder, enter the name of this sub-folder here.

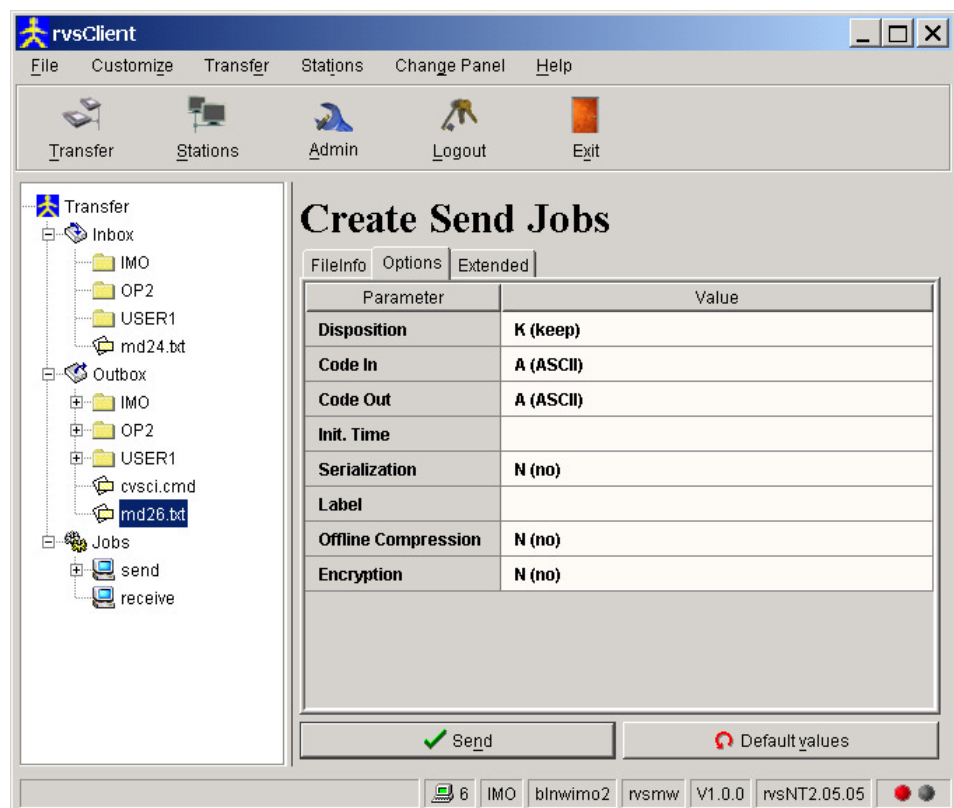
Note: User separation is only supported by rvs with effect from Version 2.05.04 onwards. See Chapter 4 and Sections 6.2.1, 6.2.1, 6.4, 6.5 and 6.7.



The **Options** and **Extended Options** tabs offer a further series of send parameters such as e.g.

- whether the file should be deleted or retained after it has been successfully sent (Disposition: Keep or Delete)
- possible conversions dependent on the operating system (ASCII or EBCDIC; parameter Code In and Code Out)
- time of dispatch (Init.Time)
- serialization, i.e. whether files should be sent in a specific order (Serialization, Label)

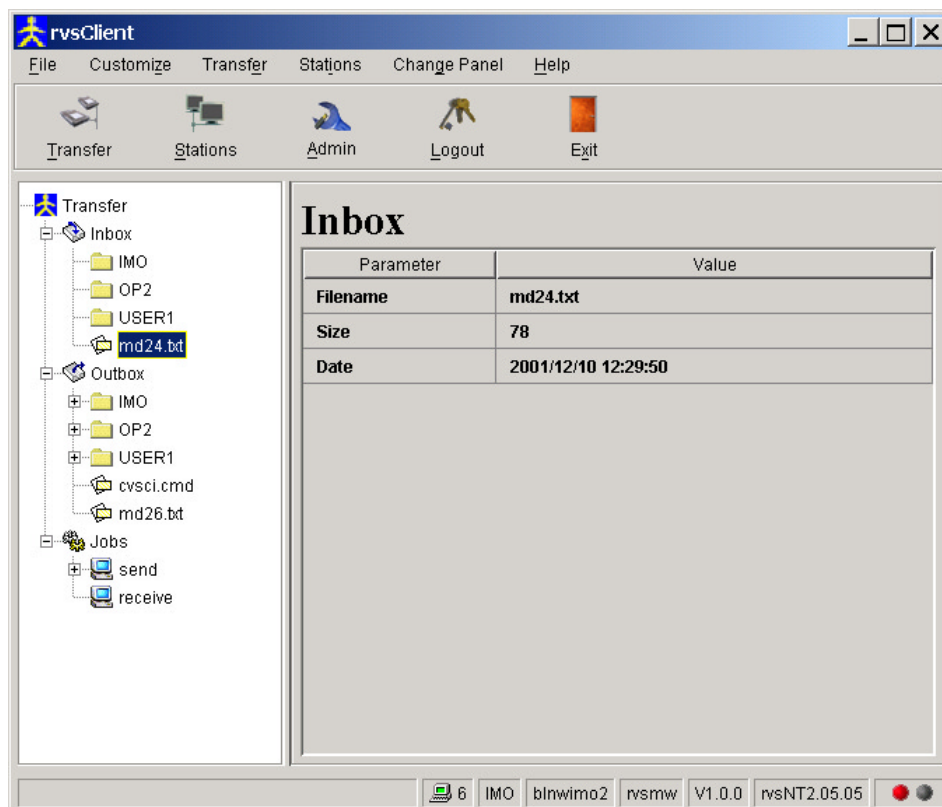
Note: You will find a detailed description of all rvs parameters in the rvs documentation.



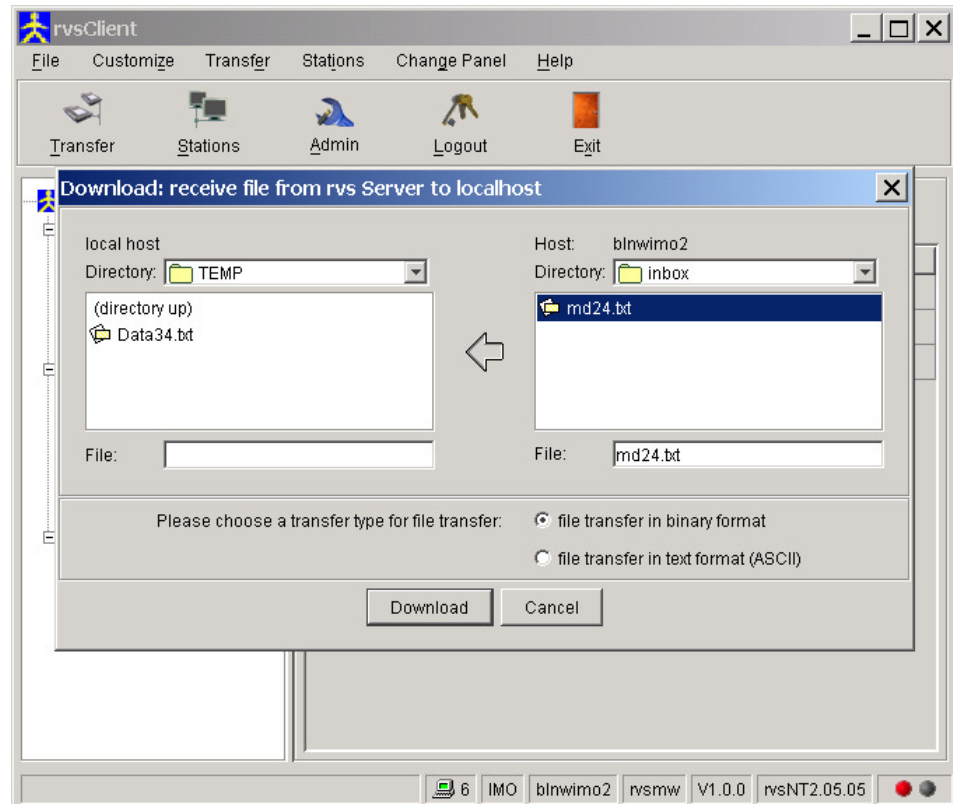
- At the bottom of the window is the **Send** button. Click with the mouse to activate the button and send the file. It is worthwhile viewing the rvs log file in order to check whether the send job has been correctly processed.
- Activating the **Default values** button resets all the parameters you have changed for the marked file to their default settings. Even when another entry is selected in the **Transfer** tree, all changes until this moment are lost and the values are reset to their defaults.

6.5 How to receive files

In the **Inbox** folder and the user-specific sub-folders you will see the files which have arrived in the `$RVSPATH/usrdat` directory and sub-directories at the rvs server. Click on a job to display the relevant file details on the right-hand side of the window, including the name (**Filename**), date (**Date**) and size in bytes (**Size**).

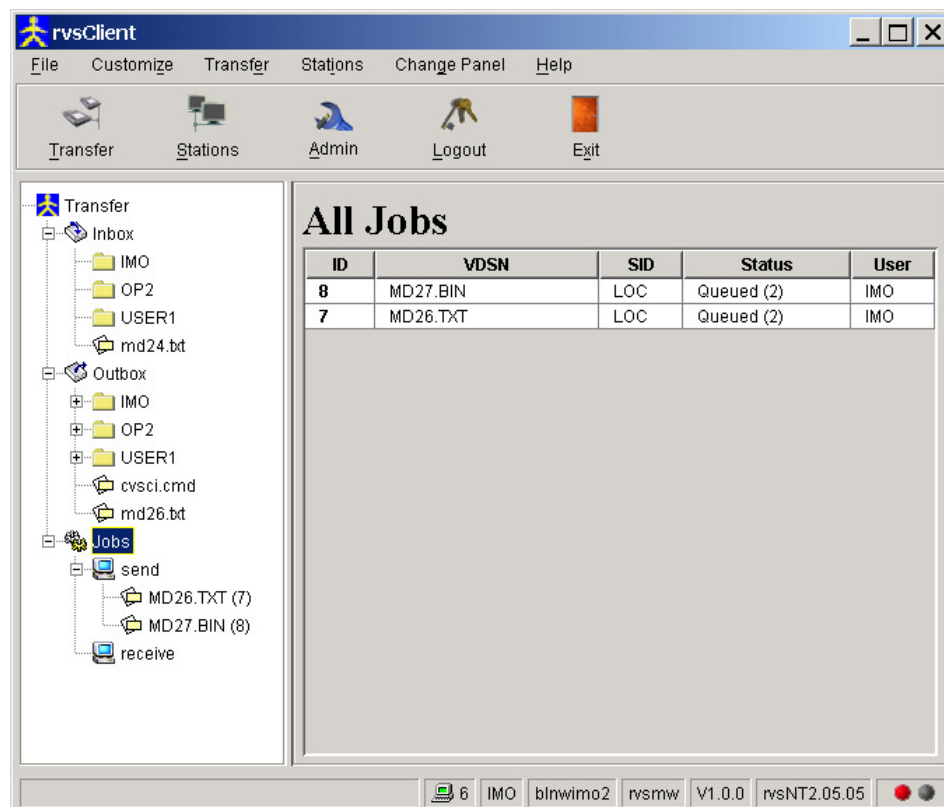


To download received files from the rvs server to your computer, select **Transfer** from the menu bar and activate the option **Download: receive file from rvs Server**.

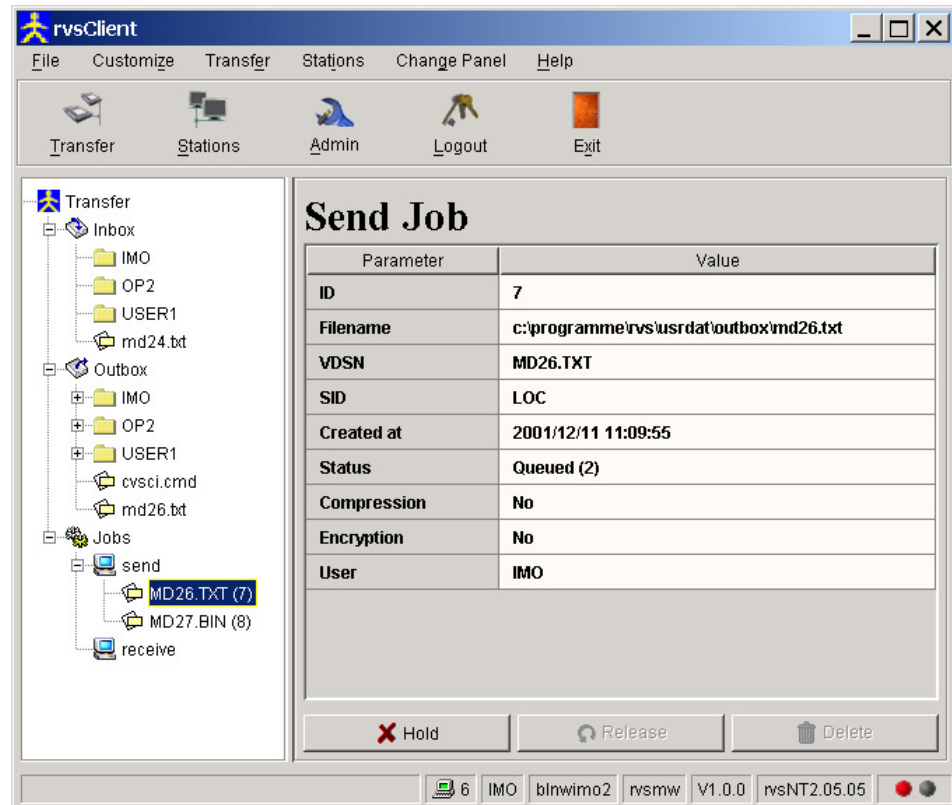


6.6 How to delete, pause or release jobs

As mentioned in Section 6.3, in the `Jobs` folder you can view those file transfer jobs which are awaiting completion. Jobs which could not be successfully completed continue to be displayed here. Click on one of the sub-folders `send` or `receive` Jobs to display further information on the selected job type in the right-hand side of the window (ID of the send or receive job, VDSN, SID, Status).



By double-clicking on a job line in the right-hand section of the window (or by selecting the desired job in the tree) you can obtain a detailed view of the relevant job. To delete this job, activate the **Delete** button. If the job is active, you must first pause it, as `rvs` will not allow you to delete a job which is actually being transmitted. To pause the job, use the button marked **Hold**. A job which has been paused can be released again by pressing the **Release** button.



Note: It is practical to pause a job if, for example, for network-specific reasons the transfer cannot proceed successfully. In this way you save rvs the trouble of making unnecessary attempts to send the job.

6.7 File transfer with user separation

Because references to user separation are spread across several sections, in this section we propose to summarize this information with the aid of some examples of communication between one rvs Client Server system and another, and between rvs and an rvs Client Server system.

6.7.1 Communication between two rvs Client Server systems

A user (Account) named UMR from Station L21 wishes to send a file named `farben.doc` with the aid of rvs Client Server 1 to a user called MEL (Station X22) who – being also an enthusiastic user of rvs products – for his part is using rvs Client Server 2.

Note: The term ‘user’ here implies anyone who makes use of the system. It covers both ordinary rvs Client Server users as well as rvs Client Server administrators.

Note the following steps:

- In order to take advantage of rvs Client Server user separation, the following variables must be set in the rvs environment file `$RVSPATH/rvsenv.dat` (see Chapter 4):
`USRDIRS = 'S'`
`USRADDR = 'V'`
- When creating the user UMR the parameter `Alias` (see Section 6.2.1) must also be set. In this example the `Alias` for UMR is entered as `ent1`. The effect of setting the `Alias` parameter is to create the following sub-directories:
`$RVSPATH/usrdat/inbox/ent1` and
`$RVSPATH/usrdat/outbox/ent1`.
- This in turn also means that the file to be sent `farben.doc` should be located in the directory
`$RVSPATH/usrdat/outbox/ent1`
- We are assuming that the configuration of rvs Client Server 2 at the receiving end also supports user separation and that the equivalent steps have been taken at rvs Client Server 2. There should be a user set up there with the account name MEL whose `Alias` is `PRO1` and whose corresponding directories are called `$RVSPATH/usrdat/inbox/pro1` and `$RVSPATH/usrdat/outbox/pro1`
- In the send window (see 6.4 and 8.2) the user UMR must then set the `SID` of the target station to X22 and enter the `Destination User name PRO1`. rvs Client Server then automatically sends the file with the `VDSN PRO1/FARBEN.DOC`.

- The prefix `PRO1` of this VDSN name is used by rvs Client Server 2 to deliver the file to the correct directory `$RVSPATH/usrdat/inbox/pro1`

Note: If user separation is not configured at rvs Client Server 2, a file with the VDSN name `PRO1/FARBEN.DOC` will nevertheless be placed directly in the `$RVSPATH/usrdat/inbox` directory together with all other incoming files.

6.7.2 Communication rvs → rvs Client Server

In this section we take a particular look at the changes to be made in rvs without rvs Client Server in order to enable user separation to be supported.

- In order to support user separation in rvs (from Version 2.05.04), as described in Chapter 4 some amendments must be made to the rvs environment file `$RVSPATH/rvsenv.dat`
- For each rvs user for whom user separation is required, the rvs administrator must add an address prefix (the equivalent of an `Alias` in the case of rvs Client Server) to the full user name, separated by a semicolon.

Example (rvsNT): The user's ID is `UMO`. His Full Name parameter is `Möller;DEV`.

- If a user is set up in this way, the corresponding directories `$RVSPATH/usrdat/inbox/dev` and `$RVSPATH/usrdat/outbox/dev` are automatically generated.
- If this user `UMO` wishes to send the file `$RVSPATH/usrdat/outbox/dev/test.txt` to an rvs Client Server user, for example called `SPL`, he must supplement the VDSN of his `test.txt` file (let us assume that the VDSN name of this file is `SCHRAUBEN.TXT`) by adding a prefix with the rvs Client Server alias parameter of the user `SPL`, for example `SX10`.

Example: `SX10/SCHRAUBEN.TXT`

Note: When sending a file in rvs this prefix must be explicitly specified in the VDSN parameter, whereas in rvs Client Server this takes place automatically when the `Destination User` is specified.

7 How to proceed as an operator

An operator ranks between an administrator and an ordinary user. An operator may perform the following administrative tasks:

- Station administration
 - Create, display, delete, modify, activate stations, Back-ups and restoration
- rvs administration
 - Stop and start rvs,
 - view statistics (sent and received files) and
 - the monitor log file.

In common with ordinary users, operators have the right to use the following function:

- Display users.

The whole range of file transfer and job administration activities which are open to administrators and users are not accessible to an operator.

Since an operator only uses functions which are permitted to either users or administrators, for a description of these individual functions we would refer you to the relevant passages in the user and administrator sections of this Manual.

Administrator section:

- Station administration
 - 6.1 How to administer station
- rvs administration
 - 5.3 Starting and closing rvs

0

- Viewing rvs log messages
- 6.2.4 Viewing sent and received files statistics

User section:

- Display users
 - 8.6 How to view users.

8 How to proceed as a user

rvs Client Server users are not permitted to engage in station and user administration functions. Nor may they start or stop rvs.

A user may use the following functions:

- View station, user and job lists
- Send and receive files
- Upload files located locally on his or her computer (local host) to the rvs server (host) and download files from the rvs server. (Transfer menu: Upload to rvs server and Download from rvs Server).
- Delete his or her own send and receive orders (jobs)
- View the statistic and monitor log file

If you are logged in as a normal user, the functions barred to you are grayed out.

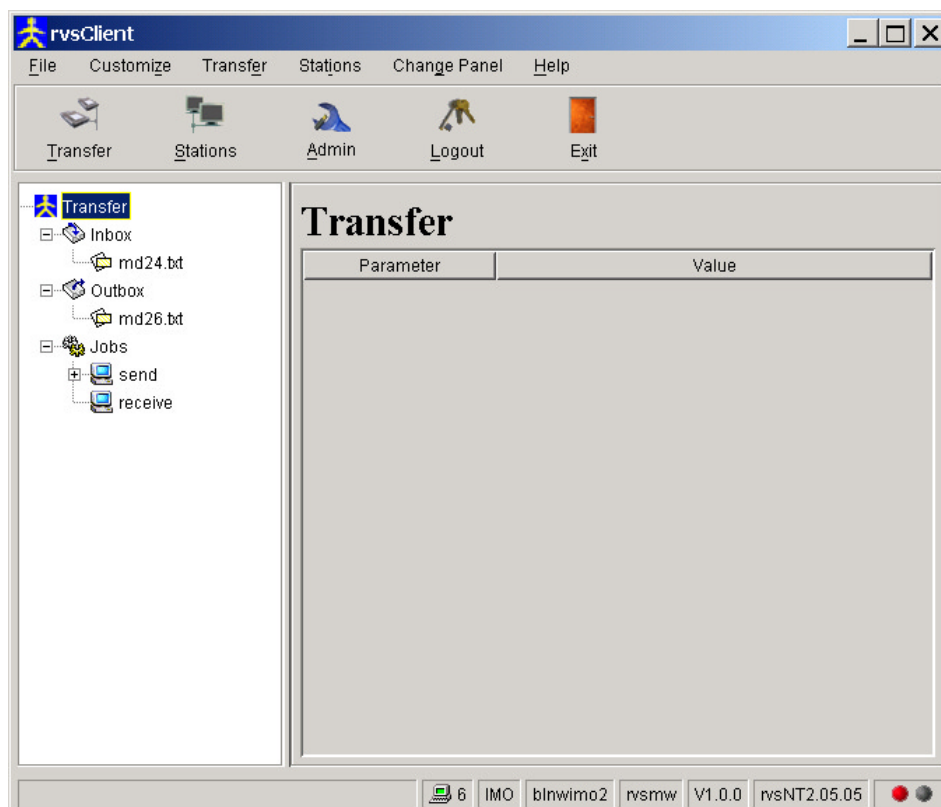
8.1 Transferring files with rvs Client Server (user's view)

In order to be able to send or receive files, you must first open the Transfer window. You do this by clicking on the Transfer icon in the function bar.

For a user, the Inbox folder is identical with his or her own sub-folder <Alias> in the \$RVSPATH/usrdat/ directory at the rvs server.

The Outbox folder similarly corresponds with the user-specific sub-directory <Alias> of the \$RVSPATH/usrdat/Outbox directory.

In the Jobs folder with its sub-folders send and receive you can view those transfers which have not yet been completed. A transfer is regarded as having been successfully completed when the ODETTE acknowledgement EERP (End-to-End Response) for this transfer has been received.



Note: The user-specific sub-folders are only created in rvs Client Server in the event that user separation is active in rvs. See Chapter 4 and Sections 6.2.1, 6.4, 6.5 and 6.7. If user separation is not set, the Inbox and Outbox folders correspond with the \$RVSPATH/usrdat/ and \$RVSPATH/usrdat/Outbox directories.

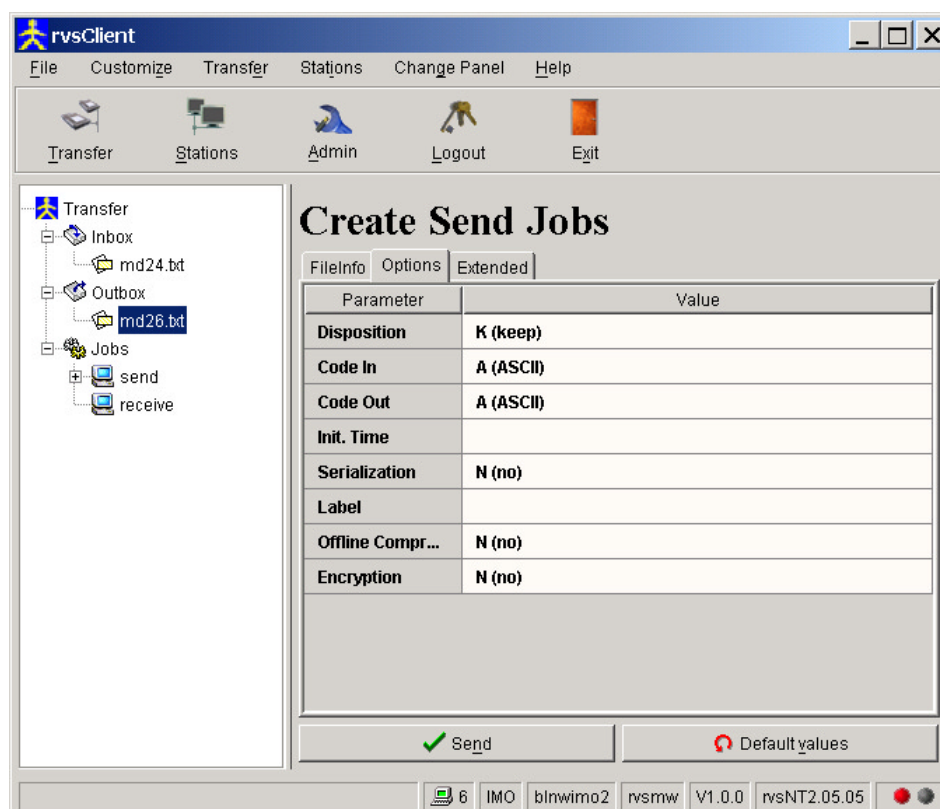
8.2 How to send your files

Files which you wish to send to your partner must be visible in the **Outbox** folder. This corresponds with the directory `$RVSPATH/usrdat/Outbox` (without user separation) or `$RVSPATH/usrdat/Outbox/user-specific` sub-directory (with user separation, `<Alias>`) at the rvs server.

If files to be sent are not yet located on the rvs server, but are to be found locally on your computer (local host), the **Transfer** menu option **send file from local host to rvs Server** will enable you to upload them to the correct directory at the server.

- If you mark the desired file to be sent in the **Outbox** folder in the **Transfer** window, you will see the associated file parameters displayed in the right-hand area of the window. The tab headed **FileInfo** holds the most important parameters which describe a file, for example: file name, file size and date created.
- Simply select a partner station from the list of stations **SID** and your destination is set.
- You can also define a virtual file name as the transfer **VDSN** (max. 26 characters). If you do not define a specific **VDSN**, the original file name is used by default.
- **Destination User**: If the file you are sending is to be delivered direct to another rvs or rvs Client Server user's sub-folder, enter the name of this sub-folder here.
Note: User separation is only supported by rvs with effect from Version 2.05.04 onwards. See Chapter 4 and Sections 6.2.1, 6.2.16.4, 6.5 and 6.7.
- The **Options** and **Extended Options** tabs offer a further series of send parameters such as e.g.
 - whether the file should be deleted or retained after it has been successfully sent (**Disposition**: Keep or Delete)
 - possible conversions dependent on the operating system (ASCII or EBCDIC; parameter **Code In** and **Code Out**)
 - time of dispatch (**Init.Time**)
 - serialization, i.e. whether files should be sent in a specific order (**Serialization**, **Label**)**Note:** You will find a detailed description of all rvs parameters in the rvs documentation.
- In the middle of the window is the **Send** button. Click with the mouse to activate the button and send the file. Your rvs Client Server administrator can view the rvs log file in order to check whether the file has been sent successfully.

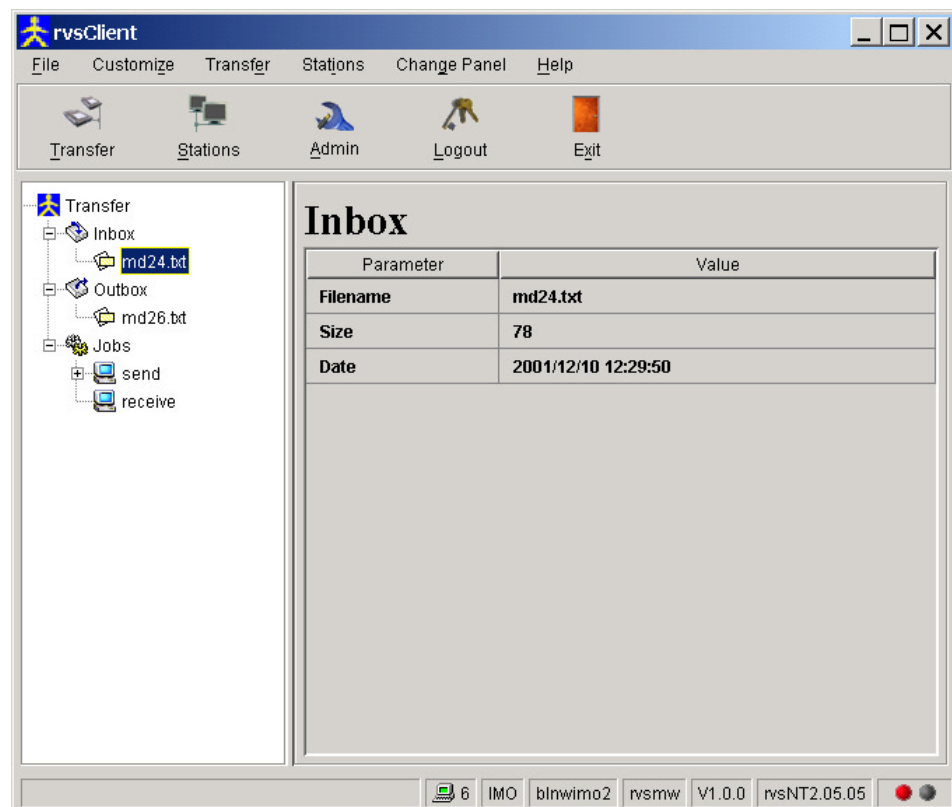
- Activating the **Default values** button resets all the parameters you have changed for this specific file to their default settings. The same happens even when another entry is selected in the Transfer tree.



8.3 How to receive files

In the **Inbox** folder you will see the files which have arrived in your user sub-directory `$RVSPATH/usrdat/inbox/<user_subdirectory>` (with user separation, `<Alias>`) or directly in the `$RVSPATH/usrdat` directory (without user separation) at the rvs server. Click on a specific file to display the relevant file details on the right-hand side of the window, including the name (Filename), date (Date) and size (Size) of the transferred file.

Activate the option **Download: receive file from rvs Server** in the **Transfer** menu to download these files from the rvs server to your computer.



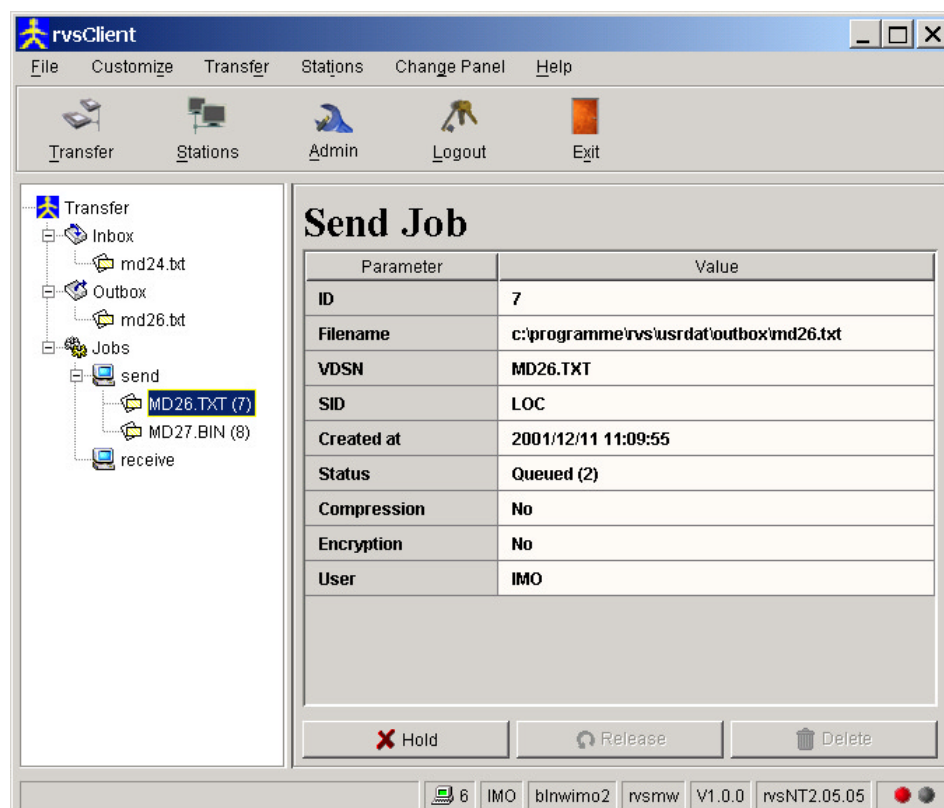
8.4 How to delete, pause or release your own jobs

The **Jobs** folder is reached via the **Transfer** icon in the function bar. In this folder, which is divided into **send** and **receive** sub-folders, you can view those of your jobs which are awaiting completion. Likewise jobs which could not be successfully completed remain visible here.

Click on one of the sub-folders **send** or **receive** Jobs to display further information on the selected job type in the right-hand side of the window (**ID** of the send or receive job, **VDSN**, **SID**, **Status**). Double-clicking on a job line in the right-hand section opens a further window containing additional details.

To delete this job, activate the **Delete** button. If the job is active, you must first pause it, as **rvs** will not allow you to delete a job which is actually being transmitted. To pause the job, use the button marked **Hold**. A job which has been paused can be released again by pressing the **Release** button.

Note: It is practical to pause a job if, for example, for network-specific reasons the transfer cannot proceed successfully. In this way you save **rvs** the trouble of making unnecessary attempts to send the job.



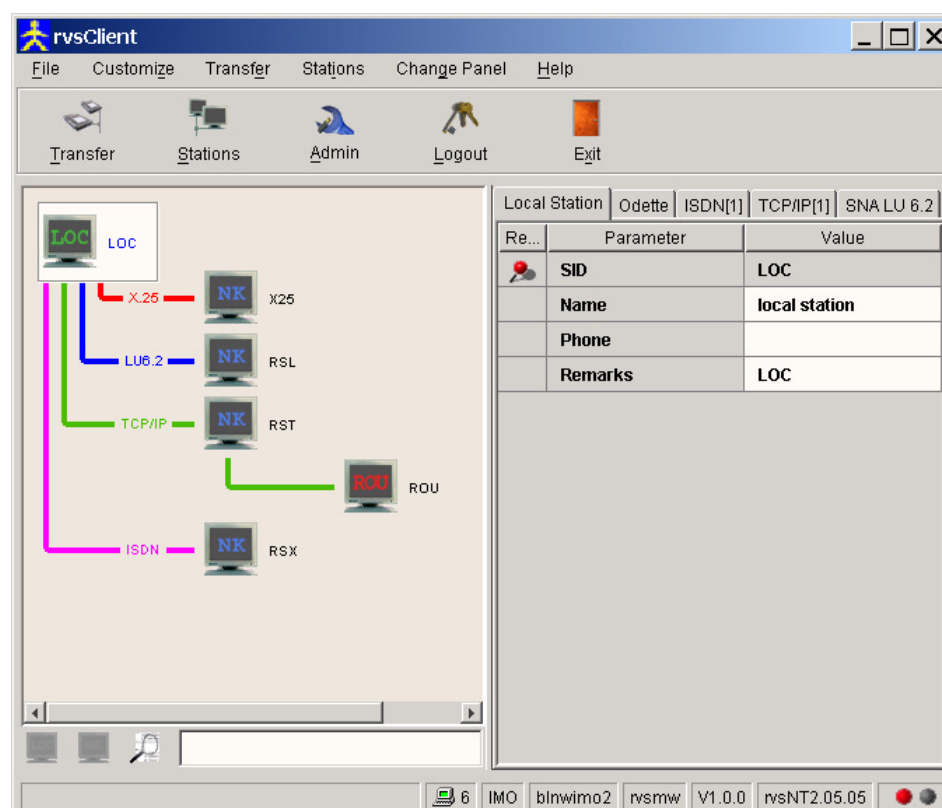
8.5 How to view stations

The **Stations** icon in the function bar enables you to view the station table.

On the left-hand side of the stations window you will see the station tree; to the right is a station parameter table.

The station tree depicts all of the stations which exist in the rvs database (your local station and the partner stations) as well as their connection types (TCP/IP, etc.). Each connection type is labeled and color-coded. You can select one of the stations depicted by clicking on it with the mouse.

The station parameter table on the right-hand side of the window displays all of the parameters for the station currently selected. With the aid of the various station tabs you can view various parameter groups. For further details of rvs station parameters, please refer to the rvs manuals.

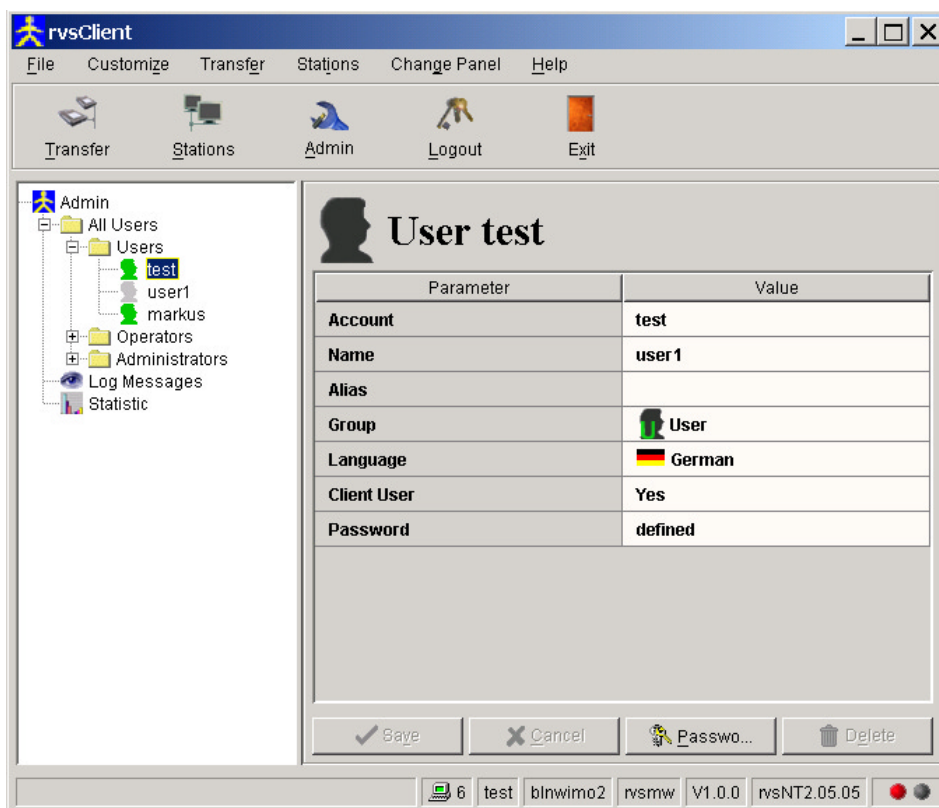


8.6 How to view users

Via the Aadmin icon in the function bar you can view the existing rvs Client Server users. In addition you can also display the rvs log and rvs statistic file (see Section 0).

When the Admin window opens, in the left-hand area beneath All Users you will see a breakdown of the various groups: ordinary users (Users), operators (Operators) and administrators (Administrators).

By clicking on a user or group you can view the parameters for this particular user in the right-hand area of the window.



These parameters are:

- The user name (Account)
- The full name of the user as a remark (Name)
- The names of Inbox and Outbox sub-folders for this specific user (Alias)
- The group (Group) to which this user belongs
- Language. You may choose either German or English as the user's language.
- Client User (No or Yes)
- Password. You see only whether or not a password has already been defined.

Whether or not a client user may log in is conditional upon the `Client User` parameter being set to `Yes` and the user password being defined. If this condition is fulfilled, the user icon appears in blue; otherwise it is gray.

A user may change his or her own password by clicking on their abbreviated name in the tree and then pressing the **Password** button in the detailed view. In the dialog box which now appears, after entering the old password, the user can now enter a new one.

Note: For details of how to view rvs log messages and statistics regarding sent and received files, please refer to Sections 0 and 6.2.4. These functions are structured identically for both rvs Client Server administrators and rvs Client Server users.